

Busta's Place in History

There is shocking news from the lovely island of Jamaica this week concerning the labor riots and the stoning of Prime Minister W. A. Bustamante by a group of working people.

Mr. Bustamante entered the Jamaican government several years ago on a wave of hope. Never in his groping, desperate search for a better life did the little fellow in Jamaica have as vocal and as vigorous a champion as "Busta." Shouting from the bottom of his bowels, the fiery Busta convinced his people that "the working man has a right to happiness," and that Bustamante would show him the way to the end of the rainbow.

However, since Busta became prime minister, ugly rumors have come from the island whose fertility and climate should make it one of the world's most delightful spots. It has been charged by Busta's enemies (and not too convincingly denied by his friends) that Bustamante has found his own pot of gold, and that he has traded the workingman's rainbow for the "Honorable" on the front end of his name.

It is said in Busta's defense that to battle in the opposition is an entirely different matter than being the government oneself. That in order to make Jamaica a land of happiness, one has to cooperate with His Majesty's consorts and be smiled upon by the Bank of England.

And there is something to be said for this point of view, because Jamaica has indeed advanced politically and economically during the past decade. Not as much as the rest of the world, certainly, since in that same period, India has won independence, and so have Burma, Israel, and to some extent a dozen other nations which chose to fight for freedom instead of fawning and scraping their way into the kind of independence that Great Britain grants of its own accord.

From this distance it is unfair to judge Busta, and difficult indeed, to say whether or not the balance is in his favor. But it does appear as if many of his followers believe the Hon. Prime Minister has come to the crossroads of his political career. Until now he has tried very carefully, as prime minister, to pick a path with one leg in the front lawn of Labor, and the other in the backyard of Capital. It is indeed unfortunate that Jamaican economy is such that capital and labor are so widely separated in their views and ways of life that

Mr. Bustamante is in grave danger of splitting down the middle if he continues on his peculiar path.

What the Hon. Bustamante does now, will vitally affect the course of Jamaica's history—and will seriously affect the quest for independence of all the West Indian peoples.

Mr. Bustamante would do well to stop ducking stones and firing pistols, to take time out to think carefully about the direction in which he will steer his government. His is a grave responsibility, and he should weigh it well.

GI Riot Report Smear Attempt

By COLLINS GEORGE

CAMP RUCKER, Ala.—The nation was stirred a couple of weeks ago by a United Press story, picked up from the Dothan (Ala.) Eagle of a fight of near-riot proportions between whites and Negroes at a beer tavern at Camp Rucker, Ala.

I have talked with the enlisted men on the base who knew first hand of the incident; I have talked with Capt. R. E. McHugh, the camp public information officer, who gave out the first routine dispatch of the incident which the Dothan Eagle completely distorted; I have talked with the camp commandant, Brigadier General Luplow, who thoroughly investigated the incident and considered it closed with satisfaction to all before the Southern press distortions were picked up by the national wires.

FACTS BELIEVE REPORTS

Here are the facts as I found them. Two beer taverns, open to all personnel of the camp, were in operation. The smaller one was in the area in which most Negro troops were stationed, but was open to all men.

Somehow, word got around that Negroes could not be served in the larger one (which, I have been told repeatedly was not the case). A group of men got incensed and went to the larger one to express their resentment with force.

A fight took place which was brief and furious and was over almost before the MPs got there with possibly five soldiers hurt. No arrests were made. To avoid even the appearance of discrimination, the smaller tavern was closed, assurance given that all soldiers would get their beer at the larger tavern, and colored and white special police placed in the tavern and PXs to assure order and equal treatment.

PAPER DISTORTS

The Dothan Eagle at first printed a routine squib on the ruckus, then reprinted it a few days later in its distorted form which mentioned falsely the use of tear gas, great numbers of men involved, etc., and played the story on its front page, significantly and de-

liberately beside another story to the effect that "The Alabama Legislature wishes to end non-segregation at Camp Rucker."

It is equally a fact that the residents of the small towns surrounding Rucker vigorously disapprove of the integrated policies of the camp. Rucker is established—not on federally owned ground, but on ground leased by the Government from the State of Alabama. It is thus subject to the operation of some of the state's laws.

Add those facts together, and one can see the purpose behind the press distortion of the beer tavern incident.

I found no race tension in the camp; I found no Negro GI who quarrelled with the racial operation of the camp, nor any who could tell me they had ever been denied any of the services of the camp.

In a group of 33,000 men, fusses and fights are certain to occur—between groups and within groups. The beer tavern incident was a minor such incident and its distortion was a deliberate effort to embarrass an eminently sane and humane camp command.

Army Won't Punish GIs In Ala. Riot

WASHINGTON — The Army said Friday that none of the soldiers at Camp Rucker, Ala., involved in a riot March 5, at the post exchange there, will be punished.

Decision not to punish any of the men was made primarily because order was restored within two minutes after white and Negro troops engaged in a fight, the Army's announcement indicated.

GI Riot Reported At Ala. Army Camp

DOOTHAN, Ala.—(A N P)—A race riot between Negro and white soldiers was reported here last week at Camp Rucker. Details of what actually happened still are not available.

According to Army officials in camp, there was an "altercation" at a juke box at a PX (post change).

Soldiers, however, say the "altercation" was a riot involving about 60 soldiers of both races. Military police, they say, had to use tear gas to break up the fighting.

Rumors say the Pentagon, in Washington, is worried about the incident. The Army inspector general it is reported, will make a personal on the scene investigation, coming down from Washington.

Civilians Cause Riot At Air Force Picnic

7 Hurt as 100 Try to Crash Outing on West Coast

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 21 (UP).—A riot broke out in a park near here last night when more than 100 civilians tried to crash the annual picnic of an Air Force squadron, authorities said today.

At least seven persons were injured, two critically, and two civilians were arrested after police and firemen broke up the battle with water sprayed from hoses and tear-gas bombs.

Officials at McClellan Air Force Base, where the air men are stationed, said 150 service men and their families were at the picnic at Elverta, fifteen miles northeast of here. The riot began, they said, after several civilians tried to use the swimming pool. When they were told the park's facilities had been rented for the evening, the civilians left. They returned later with reinforcements, authorities said.

Deputy Sheriff Walter Tarnowski said "several carloads" of rioters were brought to Sacramento County jail after fourteen deputy sheriffs fired tear-gas bombs and firemen squirted hoses to break up the brawl. Sheriff Tarowski said the rioters were "going at it with knives, bottles and whatever they could lay their hand on" for a time.

The Elverta Fire Department hosed down the brawlers and two other fire departments and eighty air police from McClellan and Mather fields were called in before tear gas broke it up.

NAACP Helps Cicero Mob Victims



Clarks Have Friends—

Loyal friends give funds to aid the family of war vet Harvey Clark Jr., victims of the Cicero, Ill., hate mobsters. In Chicago Willard Townsend, treasurer of the NAACP Fund for

Harvey Clark, presents a check for \$2,000 to help replace furniture destroyed by the mob. Left to right: Atty. Nelson Willis, Chicago NAACP president; Mrs. Clark, Mr. Clark, Atty. John Rogers and Mr. Townsend with the Clark children in foreground.

JURORS INSPECT DAMAGE DONE IN CICERO RIOTS

Mortgage Holder Sues

The July rioting in Cicero yesterday had these developments:

1. The Cook county grand jury visited the wrecked apartment building at 6139 W. 19th st., Cicero, preparatory to making an intensive investigation into the rioting.

2. The Polish National Alliance, which holds a \$65,000 mortgage on the property, filed a suit in Su-

perior court to foreclose* on the building.

Jurors Shocked at Damage

The 15 men and eight women grand jurors expressed shock at the damage inflicted on the 20 apartment building on July 11 and 12 by vandals because a Negro had rented an apartment there.

The rioting finally was halted after four companies of Illinois



CICERO HERO UNITED NATIONS' GUEST — Harvey E. Clark, Jr., whose attempt to move into lily-white Cicero, Ill., precipitated the riot in the Chicago suburb, is interviewed with his wife and kids at N. Y.'s NAACP offices, prior to being honored guests of New York City for United Nations Day. The Clarks then motored to Connecticut where there were receptions and dinners in their honor.

National Guard soldiers were moved into the area. More than 100 persons were arrested.

State's Atty. Boyle and many members of his staff accompanied the grand jurors on their 40 minute inspection of the building. Afterwards, the jury foreman, Earl W. Seaborg, 5424 University av., general foreman for Swift & Co., said all phases of the disor-

Jury to Remain in Session

The grand jurors will meet today to map their plans for the investigation. Seaborg said it was likely they will hold night meetings in the Criminal courts building in order to make a thorough investigation. While the term of this grand jury expires tomorrow, it will be kept in session for another 30 to 60 days under a law which became effective July 1.

In its foreclosure suit, the Polish National Alliance asked that the mortgage be foreclosed on the ground that a payment due March 26 has not been made and because \$100,000 in insurance policies on the building have been canceled.

Named as defendants were the La Salle National bank, as suc-

cessor trustee; Mrs. Camille De Rose, 43, a divorcee, former owner of the property; the Chicago Title and Trust company, and Miss Jewell Young, who now owns a certificate of beneficial interest in the property.

Claims \$63,952 Is Due

The suit set forth that the Polish National Alliance loaned able at \$200 a month, the suit on the property last Feb. charged, and named "unknown owners" in this connection.

of 4½ per cent and being payable in monthly instalments of \$498. The balance due on the note is now \$63,952.23, the suit charged. It was further charged that Mrs. De Rose is insolvent and that Miss Young is sole owner of the trust deed to the property. An additional loan of \$38,000 on the property was made last March 19, payable at \$200 a month, the suit charged, and named "unknown owners" in this connection.

Since the \$100,000 insurance policies were canceled, Atty. George C. Adams, representing Miss Young, has not replaced the policies, the suit charged.

THE CALL'S PLATFORM

The Call believes that America can best lead the world away from racial and national antagonisms when it accords to every man, regardless of race, color or creed, his human and legal rights. Hating no man, fearing no man. The Call strives to help every man in the firm belief that all are hurt as long as anyone is held back.

Low Blow in Cicero

The Cicero grand jury indictments are so preposterous that they almost beggar discussion. They are ridiculous per se. No explanation as to why is necessary.

Call 4-30-51
The grand jury report is so fantastic that in the name of justice, the judge receiving it should toss it out and order no action taken on the indictments.

See 9-28-51
Such a rebuke to a grand jury would be unprecedented. But the action of the grand jurors themselves was unprecedented. The jury struck a new low in American jurisprudence when it failed to indict those who actually participated in the riot and indicted persons only remotely involved.

Laurens C. [unclear]
Judges in trial courts have been known to set aside a jury verdict when they felt that the preponderance of evidence did not support that verdict. Certainly, the Cook county judge who heard the grand jury's report would be exercising sound judgment if he denounced the findings of the jurors and immediately impanelled a blue ribbon jury to make an honest investigation of the Cicero riot.

The Cicero grand jury report is a mockery of justice and an appeal to prejudice. The indictment of pupils in its elementary and high schools. The color the N.A.A.C.P. lawyer who defended the Harvey Clarks and of real estate dealers on charges of "conspiracy to injure property . . . by causing a depreciation in the real estate market price by renting to Negroes" is a dangerous threat to American freedom. To place property values above human values is the Nazi, not the American, way.

A Negro's rights as a human being are of less importance in the minds of the Cicero grand jurymen than mere mortar and brick. Not only is the principle unsound, but the statements of the grand jury are untrue. It is an established fact in many cities that property and neighborhoods have been greatly improved under Negro ownership and occupancy. Kansas City could point to block after block of homes in formerly all-white neighborhoods which have been painted, repaired and beautified by their new Negro owners.

The Cicero grand jurors evidently were men of small minds and little knowledge. How they could indict a lawyer who was nowhere near the riot scene and who represented the riot victims is beyond comprehension. When lawyers who appeal to the courts for justice in cases of racial discrimination are indicted like criminals, then American freedom itself is in jeopardy and the fight of minority groups which are fighting for full citizenship is threatened. The Cicero indictments are an attempt at intimidation, but the Negro will not be frightened away from his fight for freedom.

The N.A.A.C.P.'s national legal staff is throwing its full support behind the Chicago lawyer's defense and rightly so, but it should not be necessary for this or any other organization to spend its hard-won money to fight vicious charges which strike not only at individuals but at a racial group and at the very heart of American democracy.

We call upon the Cook county judges and prosecuting attorney to dismiss the indictments against the attorneys and realtors and to call forth a jury of forthright men who will not hesitate to pin the blame for the riots where it belongs.

It's Time For A Change in Missouri

"A wise man does no wrong in changing his habits with the times." (Cato).

A state, as well as a man, can be wise in changing its customs to keep in step with the times.

The state of Missouri would be wise at this time to change its law regarding the segregation of Negro pupils in its elementary and high schools. The color bars have been lifted in its state university with no ill effects. Private colleges and universities throughout the state are admitting Negro students on the same basis as other students. Parochial schools are teaching Negro and white children in the same classrooms—right in the state of Missouri. It is time for the public schools to get in step with the times.

The House of Representatives at Jefferson City already has passed a bill providing for each school district to put the question of segregation squarely before the voters at the next election. The bill, House bill No. 135, is not all that we would like it to be. We would prefer a bill outlawing segregation directly.

But we will go along with House bill 135, commonly referred to as a "local option" bill because we have faith enough in the people of Missouri to believe that when it comes to a vote, the democratic way will win

out in a majority of the local elections. The people are beginning to see how expensive—as well as how tragically foolish—it is to operate a dual system of education. A majority of them will vote for a single school system and for a single set of school buildings if given the opportunity.

At present, House bill 135 is being held up in the Senate, which too often in the past has killed vital legislation through the pigeon-hole or "do nothing" method. The state senators are failing in their duty to the people when they hold a bill beyond a reasonable length of time. It has held House bill 135 far too long. The people will do their part later if the Senate will do its part now. There is no time to waste, Mr. Senators. It's time for a change in Missouri and the next move is up to you.

CICERO CHIEF CHALLENGES RIOT TRUE BILL

Police Chief Erwin Konovsky of Cicero, indicted on a charge of misconduct in office in connection with Cicero rioting last July, yesterday challenged the sufficiency of the bill and the legality of the grand jury that returned it.

Floyd Thompson, former Illinois Supreme court justice, appeared as Konovsky's attorney when the Cicero chief was arraigned before Chief Justice Thomas Kluczynski of Criminal court. Thompson said Konovsky's plea would be delayed by a motion to quash the indictment.

Chas. [unclear]
Judge Frank Leonard, to whom Kluczynski assigned the case, set the motion for hearing Oct. 25. Thompson charged the indictment was indefinite, inconclusive, and did not state a crime, and was returned by a grand jury illegally constituted in that its life was extended from July to September under a new act which Thompson contended is unconstitutional.



—WIREPHOTO by The Associated Press.
INJURED ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is supported by two policemen after he was injured during efforts to disperse a large crowd in suburban Cicero, Ill. The crowd had assembled around an apartment building in which a Negro family had rented a flat.

Full Guard Division May Go to Cicero. States Governor

Mob Disorders Continue, 17 Are Hospitalized

(The Associated Press)
Cicero, Ill., July 13—Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson said Friday that he plans to use a division of National Guard troops, if necessary, to restore order in Cicero.

The governor talked to a news conference in Springfield while five companies of Guardsmen patrolled a large residential area in Cicero and adjoining Berwyn, following three days of riots.

Law and order broke down after a Negro bus driver attempted to move his family—himself, his wife and two small children—into a Cicero apartment.

The governor said he was considering ordering the 23rd Division, Illinois National Guard, into Chicago area barracks after their return this week end from summer training at Camp Grayling, Mich.

Flying Brickbats

4000 to 8000. It was the first time since the 1933 mine war in Southern Illinois that state troops were called out to quell a civil disturbance.

Seventy-two persons seized at the disorder scene early Friday were released, 60 of them under bonds of \$50 apiece, after they were booked on various charges, including unlawful assembly, assault, and inciting to riot. The other 12 were not charged.

A crowd gathered in front of an apartment building at 6139 W. 18th st., Tuesday when the furniture of Harvey E. Clark Jr., a Ne-

75 Arrests Nip Rioting In Chicago

Guardsmen Put Up Barbed Barriade

CICERO, Ill., July 13—(AP)—

Seventy-five quick arrests by patrolling police squads and a show of strength by National Guardsmen nipped in the bud Friday night any new rioting at an apartment house where a Negro family rented quarters.

No mob had formed by 11 p. m. to challenge the barbed wire barricades around the apartment block and 400 steel-helmeted Guardsmen armed with bayonets, rifles and tear gas grenades.

The roving police squads saw to that. They pushed back and forth in paddy wagons, dispersing small groups and picking up any persons who refused to move along. Some 200 policemen and deputies were on duty.

When even two or three persons congregated within four blocks of the apartment building they were challenged and forced to move on.

Police arrested 75 persons between 6 p. m., EST, and 1 p. m. and hauled them off to jail.

Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson told a news conference in Springfield that he was considering replacing the Guardsmen now on duty with Chicago guardsmen, if the situation does not improve. The Chicago Guardsmen are in Summer

training at Camp Grayling, Mich., but will return this week end. The Guardsmen on duty now are from nearby cities.

The Governor was misquoted by the Associated Press earlier as saying he planned to use a division of Guard troops if necessary, but he clarified this point by saying he was considering merely the possibility of replacing the troops.

The height of disorder occurred Thursday night and early Friday when 450 guard troops moved in to help some 200 Cicero and Cook County sheriff's policemen. In the melee, an undetermined number of demonstrators were injured, and 17 victims were hospitalized, five of them for slight bayonet wounds. The others, including police officers and soldiers, were hit by flying brickbats.

Police said the mob included a large number of minors. Estimates of the number ranged from 4,000 to 8,000. It was the first time since the 1933 mine war in southern Illinois that state troops were called to quell a civil disturbance.

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gro veteran of World War II, was moved into the \$60-a-month flat.

On Wednesday, a mob foray into the building was staged by a score of teen agers. A swelling crowd cheered as they tossed furniture and fixtures out of the third floor windows of Harvey's apartment and then burned the furniture.

Windows Shattered

Other parts of the building were damaged, and windows of other apartments shattered by bricks. It was then that Sheriff John E. Babb and Cook state's attorney Edwin T. Breen asked Governor Stevenson for Guard help.

The governor assigned 450 Guardsmen from five Northern Illinois cities to help restore order under direction of the sheriff's office. Chief deputy Patrick Tuohy took over the entire force of 650 police and soldiers.

Tuohy credited cool firmness of the police and Guard members for gaining control of the situation without loss of life.

"It was remarkable, considering some of the types of people, they

encountered in that mob," Tuohy told a reporter. "Some of them were half wild boys who should have known better."

Tuohy and Col. Clifford Hodgkin of Peoria, commander of the Guard troops, Friday took advantage of a lull to clear a 64-square block area—eight by eight blocks—in Cicero and adjoining Berwyn. Idlers and parked cars which did not belong to residents of the area were moved from the streets.

The immediate vicinity of the three-story apartment building was bleak. Virtually every window in the building has been broken. Several small trees lay broken after crashing under the weight of mob members.

Guardsmen Patrol Chicago Riot Area

CHICAGO, Ill., July 13 (UP).—

National Guardsmen with loaded rifles patrolled behind barbed wire entanglements in suburban Cicero Friday night to prevent further outbreaks at an apartment house where a Negro family sought to move in.

Col. Clifford Hodgkin, commanding a detachment of 500 state militia, said he believed "everything was under control."

The troops were augmented by some 250 police of Cicero and neighboring suburbs, county sheriff's officers and highway patrolmen.

Barbed wire was strung in a 2-block radius around the trouble spot and the north and south ends also had wooden barricades. Alleys were strung with barbed wire.

Illinois Troops Sent to Cicero To Keep Order

3,000 Riot, Wreck Flat of First Negro Family to Move Into the Area

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12 (AP).

—Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson today ordered National Guard troops to Cicero, Chicago suburb, to maintain order. Cicero, west of Chicago, has been the scene of disturbances by crowds objecting to

the attempts of a Negro family to move into the suburb. No Negroes living in Cicero, a community of 70,000.

Troops numbering between 400 and 500 men were ordered into the suburb immediately from Aurora, Elgin, Woodstock, Joliet and Waukegan. They will be under the command of Col. Clifford Hodgins, of Peoria. The troops were ordered from these areas because troops from Chicago and other sections of the state are on training maneuvers outside the state.

Sheriff Asked for Troops

In announcing call of the troops, Gov. Stevenson said: "The Sheriff of Cook County has informed me that it is impossible to maintain law and order in Cicero and has formally requested assistance from the Illinois National Guard. The State's Attorney of Cook County, acting through his first assistant, has made the same representation and the same request to me."

Police remained on duty all night near the Cicero apartment building after an outbreak by a huge crowd made a shambles of furnishings in an apartment the Negro family rented.

But the Negro bus driver who rented the apartment, Harvey E. Clark jr., told Cicero police he would not move his family into the apartment. His message was broadcast by police to a crowd of some 3,000 which milled around the building.

A policeman was injured last night when hit by a brick. Windows in several apartments were broken.

Tear Gas Used

Police later used tear gas to halt a group of about 100 from entering the building. Firemen were called to extinguish a blaze started in a vacant lot near the twenty-apartment building. About twenty-five policemen and thirty-four from the Cook County Sheriff's police were at the scene.

Mr. Clark had moved in furniture earlier this week. But he and his wife and two small children left the building yesterday. Other families also remained away from their apartments last night. Mr. Clark has filed a \$200,000 Federal court suit charging Cicero police with manhandling him when he first tried to move into the \$60 a month apartment.

Guardsmen Hurl Back Mob In Chicago Racial Flare-Up

Assignment in Cicero

CHICAGO, Ill., July 12 (AP).—Steel-helmeted National Guardsmen—rushed in by trucks—used rifle butts Thursday night to drive back a mob that smashed into police lines guarding an apartment building in suburban Cicero where a Negro family has rented a flat. At least six persons, including three National Guardsmen, were injured and taken to a hospital.

The crowd peppered the guardsmen, policemen and the apartment building with bricks and stones and firecrackers. Several police cars were damaged by hurled bricks.

There were no floodlights at the scene and the melee took place in the dark.

A flying wedge of teen-age youths charged into the troopers and threw a flare which started a fire on the roof of the building. A fire department pumper on the scene extinguished the blaze.

The guardsmen were ordered into Cicero late Thursday by Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson to prevent rioting in the apartment area. A Cicero policeman was seriously injured Wednesday night when struck by a brick.

Guardsmen arrived at the apartment soon after the mob routed police lines.

The guardsmen leaped from their trucks, reinforced the police lines and slowly forced back the crowd.

Lt. Jack Johnson of the sheriff's police estimated a crowd of 4,000 had gathered when the guardsmen arrived.

The guardsmen were rushed from the Cicero City Hall to the apartment building seconds after Sheriff John E. Babb signed a directive placing the troops under command of Patrick Tuohy, chief of the Cook County sheriff's police.

The guardsmen, on arrival, went to the Cicero City Hall—several miles from the apartment building—to await orders.

Meanwhile thirty Cicero policemen and thirty sheriff's police maintained a constant guard at the apartment, awaiting the arrival of the guardsmen.

Col. Clifford Hodgins of Peoria, in command of the guard companies, said he could not move the troopers into the area without specific orders from Sheriff John E. Babb, who requested them.

When the National Guardsmen failed to show up the crowd, which has demonstrated for three nights, became restive and a group charged into the police lines.

As the only Negro reporter on The New York Post, Ted Poston wasn't sure what to do about the story in Cicero, Ill. (NEWSWEEK, July 23). If he asked to cover the race rioting there, it might put his paper on the spot. If he didn't, he might miss a story he was itching to get at. At 6 a.m., Friday, July 13, the day after the rioting began, The Post solved his problem by assigning him to Cicero.

Almost as soon as Poston had settled into a room at a fashionable hotel in downtown Chicago (and made arrangements for a second room, in the center of the Black Belt). The Post began to worry. The riots were worse than they had anticipated. A Negro on the scene, in any capacity, would be in danger. The Post warned Poston that "no story is worth getting lynched for." The 45-year-old reporter, however, was raring to go. After a cab ride to Cicero, he landed on the outskirts of the trouble area. A national guardsman, distressed to see Poston, said: "You're all we need." Some 400 men, roving toward the apartment where a Negro family had tried to move in, spotted Poston and began to crowd toward him threateningly. Discreetly, Poston left the scene and covered the story (including a dramatic account of his brush with danger) for five days running from a safer, wiser distance.

Other Negro reporters had been forewarned. The Chicago Defender, prominent Negro weekly, canceled its assignment of a Negro photographer to the scene and prudently relied on wire-service reports and one white staffer.

Last week, back at his New York desk, Poston summed up the ticklish spot he had been in. "It was the first time," he said, "that I've ever felt that everybody, friend or foe, seemed to wish I was dead—or at least someplace else. Still, it was a damn good story."

Illinois Guard Quits Cicero Mob Scene

After American
Sat. 8-11-51

Grand Jury Queries 100 in Ccse:
Troubles Plague New Owners

CHICAGO (ANP) — After three weeks of martial law in Cicero, riot-torn suburb of Chicago, the Illinois National Guard was withdrawn, Thursday, from the scene of mob violence which rocked the nation. At the same time, the Cook County grand jury for July became the first body of its kind to be held over in Illinois for more than a month.

The body is investigating the causes of the violence and is slated to issue true bills against suspects. Cicero, however, will maintain a 24-hour police guard around the critical area, an apartment building at 6139 W. 19th St. The family involved was that of Harvey E. Clark Jr.

Mortgage Foreclosed

The building, originally owned by Miss Camille De Rose, is now owned by colored persons. In the meantime, the Polish National Alliance, holder of a \$65,000 mortgage, has filed foreclosure proceedings against the owners. It claims that a payment of \$498 has been missed. This case is yet to be heard in court.

At the same time, attorneys for this firm told Judge John F. Bolton in Superior Court that insurance on the riot-torn edifice has been canceled because of the violence. Before the same court, the LaSalle National Bank resigned as trustee of the building, turning it over to Miss Jewell Young. She was identified as the granddaughter of George C. Adams, attorney for the building.

Bohemians Exhibit Hate

Adams also revealed that his weekly newspaper, the Chicago Enterprise, is being printed by its rival, the Chicago Defender, because pressure from Cicero has forced his former printers to refuse to do the job. The former printers were Bohemian, the same nationality as most of the inhabitants of Cicero.

Judge Bolton has named Henry S. Banach, white real estate man, as receiver of the battered building. The building is valued at between \$80,000 and \$100,000. Sheriff John E. Babb objected to the removal of the National Guard from the danger area, but was assured that a contingent of troops would be stationed at a nearby armory.

10 Are Fined At Cicero in Riot Aftermath

CICERO, Ill., Oct. 6 (AP).—Ten persons have been fined and 44 acquitted of charges of unlawful assembly resulting from the riot which broke out in July when a Negro family tried to move into this all-white suburb, court records showed today.

Magistrate E. Marvin Capouch fined one man \$25 and nine others \$10 each for their parts in the riots.

"No evidence has been produced that any of these defendants came to the scene intending to commit violence," said Capouch. "Curiosity is the motivating force that drew them to the scene."

Capouch continued one case. One bond was forfeited when a defendant failed to appear. Fifty-five cases still are pending.

Five of the continued cases will be heard Monday, seven Wednesday and the rest October 29. Police arrested 18 persons before five companies of National Guardsmen restored order around the home of Harvey Clark, jr., a Negro bus driver.

THE STORY BEHIND THE CICERO ANTI-NEGRO RIOT

CICERO, ILL.—The story of the anti-Negro riot in Cicero is the story of an all-white town of first and second generation whites a disliked landlady, and a Negro family of four crowded into a one-room apartment in Chicago's ghetto.

As is the case for several suburbs of Chicago, Cicero is a town that has never had a Negro resident. White folks are people who either recently came to America from Europe or are sons and daughters of immigrants from Europe.

The story is that Mrs. Camille D. Rose, former owner of the building, was a landlady very much disliked in this town and one who had threatened several times to rent an apartment to Negroes if they did not like her dealings. Recently, she had been ordered to pay \$350 back to her tenants for overcharges.

It appears that whites in Cicero had told her that she would not live if she rented to Negroes. Through some legal gymnastics, however, she had the building turned over to a Jewel Young of 4757 South Parkway in Chicago's black belt. Through the new owner, the Clarks got their apartment.

Who are the Clarks?

The father is Harvey E. Clark, 29, a World War II veteran who works for the Chicago Transit Authority as a bus driver. The mother is Johnette Clark, 26. Both were fellow students at Fisk University when they met.

They were married nine years ago have two children, Michelle, 8 and Harvey II, 6, both born in Nashville.

Clarks college studies were interrupted when he went to the army air forces in 1942 as an aviation instructor at Tuskegee Institute. He was discharged in 1945.

In 1949 he was graduated from Fisk and brought his family to Chicago. He went to work as an Insurance agent before starting to work for the CTA. According to his attorney, George C. Adams, he still is willing to live in Cicero,

THE CICERO RIOTS

Mob violence in Cicero, Ill., stemming from anti-Negro prejudice, is a national disgrace. Most of us knew the name of Cicero primarily because of its traditional reputation as a hangout of gangsters. Perhaps, justly or unjustly, we were not too surprised when it appeared, also, as the point at which ugly and irrational behavior made itself manifest. If there is a shred of community pride left in Cicero among decent-minded persons it is high time that it be asserted.

Notable advances in race relationships have been made in this country in recent years. We are all agreed that the problem is not simple and that its happy solution requires patience and tolerance and much good sense. Frames of mind and states of heart cannot be created by mere legislation or by court decrees. What we have to learn is how to live with our fellow human beings in peace and amity and understanding.

An episode such as that in Cicero sets back this learning process for some individuals and quite naturally makes the Negro skeptical of its possibilities. If he feels aggrieved at what has happened his grievance surely is just. We can only hope that he will not hold responsible for this hurt those multiplied thousands throughout the country who look on such events as outrageous and intolerable.

There will be those who decry the Cicero riots because they give propaganda aid and comfort to our ideological antagonists. We may be very sure that the Communist machine will take full advantage of this display of weakness in our social fabric. This argument is cogent within its limits, but it isn't nearly good enough. The outbreak at Cicero would be just as nasty and reprehensible if Karl Marx had never been born and if no Communist had ever made a broadcast. This is a moral problem in its own right and we ought to face it as such.

VICTIM UNDAUNTED BY CICERO RIOTING

Negro Will Persist in Efforts
to Occupy Suburban Flat
Despite Mob Action

CICERO, Ill., July 14 (AP)—An attorney for a Negro bus driver, whose attempts to move into a Cicero apartment touched off riots, said today his client would continue his efforts to occupy the flat.

"We will demand that every public official, from the town president to the Governor, remove all vestiges of lawlessness, and then move Mr. Clark into the building," said George N. Leighton.

Mr. Leighton, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he was one of several lawyers representing Harvey E. Clark Jr., 29-year-old Negro bus driver.

Soldiers' bayonets, barbed wire barricades and roving police squads maintained peace and order today in the troubled area. Mr. Leighton made the statement at a news conference attended by Walter White, secretary of the association, who came from New York to investigate the riots.

No negroes live in Cicero, a community of 70,000 west of Chicago.

Police broke up any small groups which formed last night within four blocks of the apartment building that had been stormed by a riotous mob on Thursday night. There also were disorders at the building Tuesday and Wednesday, before arrival of the soldiers.

Persons disobeying orders to "keep moving" were picked up and taken to the Cicero police station. About seventy were seized during the night. Thirty-nine were charged with unlawful assembly. The others, including fifteen youths, were released.

Racial Battle in Court

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 14 (UP)—A lawyer was conducting a legal fight today to prevent Negroes from moving into a block of white residences here with the argument that "whites have some civil rights, too."

R. C. Boyce Jr., said he believed his was the first effort to get around a United States Supreme Court ruling that race-restrictive real estate covenants were not binding.

Mr. Boyce, attorney for two white women, obtained a tem-

porary injunction in Chancery Point, Inc., manufacturers of home Court yesterday to prevent a Negro couple from moving into the house.

He also asked for a temporary injunction against another Negro couple seeking to move into the same block. Hearing on this case was set for next Friday by Chancellor Thomas A. Shriver.

Maryland Riot Quelled

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Police quelled an unruly mob of whites and Negroes in front of a suburban night club early this morning by tossing three volleys of tear gas bombs.

The disturbance got underway after the Chickland night club in suburban Capital Heights, Md., opened its doors for the second time in a week to Negroes. The club is in the heart of the white business district.

The club closed for a few days a week ago, following the first riot.

BUS DRIVER IS TARGET

Mob Violence Is Called Worst Since 1919 Rioting

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
CHICAGO, July 14—The Chicago area experienced this week the worst outbreak of mob violence since the race riots here in 1919.

It was engendered by the efforts of a Chicago Negro to provide better living conditions for his family by moving from the ghetto of this city's Black Belt to a suburban community of attractive homes and good schools.

The targets of the demonstration of racial discrimination are Harvey C. Clark Jr., a bus driver for the Chicago Transit Authority, World War II veteran and graduate of Fisk University, where he majored in political science; his wife, Johnette, 26 years old, who was a student at Fisk, and their children, Michelle, 8, and Harvey 3d, 6.

The scene of the three days of mob violence, which was quelled late Thursday night by 500 Illinois National Guardsmen in Cicero, an average workingman's town of 66,000 population located on Chicago's western boundary. Dominant in its all-white population are industrial people of Czechoslovak descent, noted for their well-kept brick-and-frame houses,

as are other residents, including descendants of Irish, Polish, Italian, Lithuanian and Slovakian forebears.

Many of these people earn their livelihood in seven huge Cicero manufacturing plants, including the Western Electric Company, a unit of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Hot

Flat Owner Disgruntled

The spark that set the community's resentment aflame was Mr. Clark's persistent attempts to occupy a flat in a building located on the border line separating Cicero from Berwyn, another all-white Cook County town.

The twenty-apartment structure has been the center of disturbances since Mr. Clark rented it June 8, when its owner reportedly threatened to burn it or rent it to Negroes following an adverse court decision on rent overcharges.

On June 10, the Clark family, guarded by Cicero policemen and deputy sheriffs, moved some of their furniture into the apartment, then left. About 100 persons, mostly housewives, jeered as the household effects were carried in.

On June 19, Mr. Clark filed a \$200,000 damage suit in Federal District Court here against the town of Cicero and its officials, charging that the officials joined in a racial discrimination conspiracy. The suit charges that while the Clarks were moving into the \$60-a-month flat they were kicked and beaten with nightsticks and pistols by more than fifty policemen and "told to get out of town if they knew what was good for them."

On June 26, Federal District Judge John P. Barnes issued an order to compel the Cicero officials to protect Mr. Clark and his property. In issuing an injunction, Judge Barnes told Cicero officials: "You will exercise diligence to keep these people in that apartment peacefully or you will get into serious trouble."

Hearing Date Set

Judge Barnes also set Sept. 11 for a hearing on a permanent injunction and the \$200,000 damage suit.

Despite the court's ruling, the Clarks haven't yet occupied their apartment, nor have they been present during the worst of the outbreaks.

Walter White of New York, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said here today that the "people in Cicero gave Stalin the greatest boost he has received in a long time."

Mr. White came here to attend an N. A. C. P. meeting Monday night to raise funds to replace Mr. Clark's furniture, which was destroyed by the rioters, and to provide money for legal expenses.

The disorder, much of which is attributed to young hoodlums, began to assume menacing proportions last Tuesday night. Despite the plea of Sheriff John E. Babb of Cook County, members of the

crowd threw stones at the Clarks' apartment, breaking windows. The outbreak occurred after the Clarks had moved in additional furniture and departed.

On Wednesday night, a crowd of 3,500 demonstrated as several persons broke into the apartment and threw furniture into the street. Bricks were again thrown through windows and a policeman was struck on the head by a brick and severely injured.

Meanwhile, all tenants in the building, fearing for their own safety, had moved out. The wisdom of this step was demonstrated Thursday night when the Guardsmen, aided by police and firemen, used bayonets, rifle butts, tear gas and fire hoses to drive back a mob of 6,000, who replied with hurled stones and bricks.

Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson had ordered five companies of the National Guard into Cicero Thursday evening, after being notified by Sheriff Babb and the town's officials that they could not cope with the mob.

Twenty-three soldiers, policemen and civilians were injured in the fighting when the soldiers blocked the way of vandals who tried to burn down the building. Sixty-four rioters were arrested, charged with unlawful assembly, assault and battery and inciting to riot. Most of them were freed on bond.

Yesterday the Guardsmen set up lines in a quarter-mile perimeter about the building. Barbed wire was placed at strategic positions.

So long as martial law is maintained within the perimeter by the present Guardsmen or their replacements, no further serious outbreaks are expected. An armed and uneasy peace prevails.

Vandalism Breaks Out When Negro Vet And Family Move Into Apt

CHICAGO —(SNS)— One hundred and seventeen persons were arrested in connection with vandalism and rioting in Cicero, Ill. last Thursday and Friday. The rioters, all white, reacted when a Negro war veteran attempted to move into an apartment in the Chicago suburb.

The cases of all 117 persons were continued to August 26 by Police Magistrate F. Marvin Capouch. Harvey E. Clark, Jr., the prospective tenant, has not yet been able to occupy the apartment he rented because of the damage inflicted by the vandals.

Meanwhile, units of the 33rd National Guard Division moved into the area to relieve the troops of the 129th Infantry who were called out last Thursday and have patrolled the area since the beginning of the disturbance.

At one time, the national guardsman faced a force of more than 8,000 demonstrators who defiled them and the local police in their anti-Negro demonstration.

One of the arrested rioters, Pfc. Lawrence F. Loftus, is a wounded Korean war veteran on a 30-day furlough. Although he protested that he was to return to camp on the day of the trial, August 6, Assistant State's Attorney James Brown told him to request an extension around the building which had been set afire by vandals. They later discovered that gasoline had been splashed through-out the third floor, on which Clark was to live.

The other residents of the apartment were forced to move out because of the mob which, temporarily, was uncontrollable. Although no innocent parties were injured, the loss to property has been enormous.

Clark, the father of two children, had just completed moving his furniture into the apartment. He would have been the first Negro citizen to live in Cicero.

The trial was postponed at Brown's request for more time to complete his investigation. Several persons were injured during the disturbance — many from having been pressed against the guardsmen's level bayonets.

This phase of the two-day disturbance saw the guardsmen being forced to form a hollow square from his commanding officer.

Stand on Cicero Disorders

Insistence on Rights Is Held Only Alternative to Appeasement

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Mrs. A. P. McCulloch raises in her letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 20 several questions regarding the recent Cicero, Ill., rioting which merit an answer both for her and others who have not had access to the facts.

Mrs. McCulloch asks why Harvey Clark, a Negro, would want to move into a community of 70,000 white people, since "he's a bus driver, so his job doesn't necessarily hold him to one locale." Is not Mrs. McCulloch accepting and endorsing a dangerous un-American philosophy regarding "white communities," "bus drivers" and race?

Mr. Clark and his wife, both university graduates and the parents of two beautiful children of 8 and 6 years, respectively, have been forced because of race to live for two years since arriving in Chicago in a one-room firetrap on the South Side of Chicago, paying \$56 a month. To go and return from his job as bus driver necessitated travel of twenty-four miles, which consumed in excess of two hours a day.

When Mr. Clark found it possible to rent a five-room apartment for \$60 monthly in a fireproof building a mile and a half from his work he like any other normal human being, rented the apartment offered him. In similar circumstances any one of us would do the same thing.

Mrs. McCulloch charges that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People used Mr. Clark as a guinea pig to move him into a "disgruntled community, knowing full well the great trouble and ugly publicity that will ensue." This is both false and fantastic. The N. A. A. C. P. never heard of Mr. Clark until the brutal assault upon him by the Cicero police and mob catapulted his name into headlines not only in the United

States but around the world.

Mrs. McCulloch suggests that the cause would be helped by finding Mr. Clark "a decent place to live in a more cosmopolitan community." Cowardly running away from a crisis and issue which has been created not by Mr. Clark or the N. A. A. C. P. but by the Cicero mob could mean nothing but a total victory for the mob spirit. It would have gained its point. Such surrender to mobism could never be countenanced.

Mrs. McCulloch interprets Lillian Smith's uncompromising opposition to racial segregation as advocacy of a course of "appeal to men's hearts and minds rather than to their emotions." It is the mob, acting as the dupes of sinister gangster and political forces in Cicero, which has appealed to emotions—the emotions of lynching to prevent an American citizen of impeccable character, a veteran of the Second World War who fought against nazism, from finding a decent place in which to live and raise his family solely because of his color.

Mrs. McCulloch needs to remember that men's hearts and minds are moved by definitive action against specific evils and thereby their emotions are also influenced.

Compromise with evil has never resulted in any product except the creation of greater evil. That is why the courageous citizens of Cicero and the entire Chicago area in denunciation and affirmative action against those who attack the Clarks is a preferable procedure to appeasement.

WALTER A. WHITE,
Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

New York, July 20, 1951.

3 OF 6 INDICTED IN CICERO RIOT FURNISH BOND

Attorneys and Furrier
Released by Court

Three of the six persons indicted in connection with the rioting in Cicero last July appeared yesterday before Judge Thomas E. Kluczynski, chief justice of the Criminal court, and were released on

bond.

Atty. George N. Leighton, Negro, who represented Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Clark Jr., whose attempt to move into an apartment building at 6139 W. 19th st., Cicero, caused the rioting, was permitted by the court to sign his own \$5,000 bond.

Atty. George C. Adams, Negro, was released on his own recognizance after signing a \$1,000 bond. Adams formerly represented Mrs. Camille DeRose, former owner of the building into which the Clarks tried to move. She has accused him in a law suit of trying to defraud her of title to the building.

Ridiculous, Says Furrier

Norman Silverman, a furrier of 8001 Edgewater rd., North Riverside, appeared in court accompanied by his father and mother, Jacob and Sarah Silverman, of 930 Harvey av., Oak Park. He was released when he posted a \$12,000 real estate bond on property at 607 South boulevard, Oak Park.

Silverman, an alleged communist sympathizer, reportedly was identified before the grand jury as among those inciting the mob to riot. After he posted bond yesterday he told newspapermen his indictment was the most ridiculous thing he ever heard of.

Leighton was accompanied in court by Thurgood Marshall, Negro, special counsel from the New York office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; William R. Ming Jr., Negro, a special assistant attorney general of Illinois working with the Illinois commerce commission and a member of the faculty at the University of Chicago; Zedric Braden, Negro, member of the local board of the N. A. A. C. P.; Nelson M. Willis, Negro, president of the Chicago chapter of the association, and Christopher C. Winbish, Negro, Democratic state senator, 3d district.

On a motion by Ming, who is counsel for Leighton, the court agreed to permit Marshall, a member of the Maryland bar, also to appear on behalf of Leighton.

Court Urges Calmness

Judge Kluczynski, addressing Leighton and those with him, said: "Gentlemen, in the name of law and order, let us try this case in court. Anything that happens outside the court might prejudice the rights of the parties concerned." The judge then warned against the possibility of public opinion being so aroused that the courts of Cook county would not be in a position to try the case.

One of the six indicted was removal from office.

The other indictments charged Erwin Konovsky, 46, Cicero chief of police. He was charged with conspiracy to damage property, conspiracy to incite a riot, and four mentioned are Mrs. DeRose, investigation probe of the Cicero rioting has been about completed.

Woman Also Indicted

Those indicted in addition to the attorney in Chicago, revealed yesterday that he federal bureau of investigation probe of the Cicero rioting has been about completed.

Cicero Demonstrates Democracy in Reverse

CICERO, Illinois, has won a victory of sorts.

Cicero is a dreary, west-side suburb of Chicago, principally famous for having provided a lavish asylum and plenty of municipal tolerance for the CAPONE mob, its hangers-on and pensioners. But when a Negro war veteran, his wife and two young children sought to move into an apartment in Cicero, civic spirit asserted itself, mobs of people shouted insults, kicked and beat the couple and finally succeeded in scaring them out of the neighborhood. *Sat. 7-14-51*

From the little we have seen of Cicero, we don't think the young man and his family are missing much either in suburban amenities or neighborly kindness. But the experience is a shaming example of how little democracy means to people who for years have tolerated the most shameless sort of governmental corruption and mob violence. Cicero police did little or nothing to restrain the mob which threatened the veteran. Cicero's churches and civic institutions made no move to protect his constitutional rights or to speak for an American's right to live where he chooses.

But Cicero undoubtedly feels it has scored somehow, and against somebody. The real tragedy is that it has ignored the responsibilities of democratic government for so long that even its good citizens do not seem to know how to speak for decency or curb the mob spirit that passes for community action.

75 Arrests Nip Rioting In Chicago

Guardsmen Put Up Barbed Barriade

CICERO, Ill., July 13—(AP)—Seventy-five quick arrests by patrolling police squads and a show of strength by National Guardsmen nipped in the bud Friday night any new rioting at an apartment house where a Negro family rented quarters.

No mob had formed by 11 p. m. to challenge the barbed wire barricades around the apartment block and 400 steel-helmeted Guardsmen armed with bayonets, rifles and tear gas grenades.

The moving police squads saw to that. They pushed back and forth in paddy wagons, dispersing small groups and picking up any persons who refused to move along. Some 200 policemen and deputies were on duty.

When even two or three persons congregated within four blocks of the apartment building they were challenged and forced to move on.

Police arrested 75 persons between 6 p. m., EST, and 1 p. m. and hauled them off to jail.

Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson told a news conference in Springfield that he was considering replacing the Guardsmen now on duty with Chicago guardsmen, if the situation does not improve. The Chicago Guardsmen are in Summer training at Camp Grayling, Mich., but will return this week end. The Guardsmen on duty now are from nearby cities.

The Governor was misquoted by the Associated Press earlier as saying he planned to use a division of Guard troops if necessary, but he clarified this point by saying he was considering merely the possibility of replacing the troops.

The height of disorder occurred Thursday night and early Friday when 450 guard troops moved in to help some 200 Cicero and Cook County sheriff's policemen. In the melee, an undetermined number of demonstrators were injured, and 17 victims were hospitalized, five of them for slight bayonet wounds. The others, including police officers and soldiers, were hit by flying brickbats.

Police said the mob included a large number of minors. Estimates of the number ranged from 4,000 to 8,000. It was the first time since the 1933 mine war in southern Illinois that state troops were called to quell a civil disturbance.

Seventy-two persons seized at the disorder scene early Friday were released, 60 of them under bonds of \$50 apiece, after they were booked on various charges, including unlawful assembly, assault, and inciting to riot. The other 12 were not charged.

Illinois

The Cicero Riot

Close reading of Chicago newspapers sent a flood of exonerations for similar or shows at once that the recent Cicero, Ill., equivalent displays in the South and sit riot was not the cut-and-dried outburst of back and relax.

The most obvious appears to be that citizens in Cicero, as elsewhere, got out of hand, were inflamed, many of them with no real cause for passion, and produced terror when police let the situation get beyond control. The results are dreadful to consider: The apartment building was heavily damaged, many apartments were left mazes of destroyed furniture, young trees in the vicinity torn down. All 19 families living in the apartment house moved out temporarily, in fear of their lives. *Pat. 7-21-51*

There was a racial basis for the moblike assembly, but what followed bears the mark of destruction for its own sake.

Apartment Is Wreck After Mob's Visit

In the midst of the living room rubble of Harvey Clark's Cicero apartment lay two magazines, still and crumpled, but bursting with the irony of this city's version of the American way of life.

The magazines are torn and dirty but at a glance you can see that one is "House Beautiful." The other—"The Royal Neighbor."

From one end of the apartment, in which the Clarks have never lived, to the other end, broken furniture and twisted plumbing give mute evidence that the Clarks have been visited by their "royal neighbors."

Holes have been blasted through the cheerful wallpaper, shattered windows let in the warm sunlight. The carpet isn't on the floor any longer, only the padding which once lay concealed beneath the covering.

Big Mirror

A big mirror—now a thousand little, sparkling pieces—is scattered ungracefully across the room. Gaping holes are where the radiator once stood.

The piano is gone, reduced to ashes with most of the Clarks' other furniture which burned in an eerie bonfire while the "master race" danced and mouthed their chant of race-hate.

The bedroom is a wreck. A child's bed is now a shambles of broken wood and twisted steel. In the kitchen, a refrigerator and stove—never to be used again—stand on their heads, feet sprawling grotesquely in the air. On the shelf stands the only untouched item in the apartment—a harmless can of parika.

Interracial Group Head Spends Night At Cicero Riot Scene

CICERO, Ill. — (A) — If a Negro had shown up on the Cicero mob scene that has shocked Chicago with its Nazi implications, he would have been more likely to end up dead rather than alive.

This statement was made Friday by Russell Babcock, head of the Illinois Interracial commission, after he had spent all night on the scene of action where National Guardsmen finally quieted 6,000 whites yelling for blood.

These whites opposed the entry to their city of a Negro family of four as residents.

Babcock, weary from his all-night ordeal, termed this riot "the saddest mob situation I have ever seen. I have never seen people so angry."

Traces of a wholesome attitude favoring the moving in of Harvey E. Clark Jr., and his family also were seen by Babcock. On the positive side of race relations, he discussed attitudes of certain police officers and viewpoints of certain spectators which indicated that the heat in Cicero may be subsiding.

The following story of a police lieutenant and a mobster was his most dramatic:

A big six-foot, husky police lieutenant had grabbed a mobster. He carried the hood to an improvised first-aid station at which fellow guardsmen were treating a trooper whose face was bashed in from a brick.

"Were you in the army?" the officer asked.

"Yes," he answered. "Was this what you fought for?" he asked as he pointed to the soldier. "Was that what you fought for?" he queried as he pointed at the apartment building in which the Negroes were slated to move.

"We don't want no n--," the man said.

"Our country is built on a system of courts, not on that and that," he said, pointing again to the soldier and the structure. "I was in the army four years. I didn't fight for that. Look, but go back to the line and tell them what I told you."

Babcock reported hearing a member of the crowd comment to another:

"Look, that Clark family has been here for eight generations, and you haven't been here for two. If you don't like it here, go back home or somewhere. Try and do this under Joe Stalin."

Only Negroes to appear near the scene of mob action during this week were the Clarks, the real estate man, two unidentified Ne-

groes, and an unidentified Negro photographer. All except the photographer appeared Monday when the Clarks moved their furniture into the apartment, according to Babcock.

The photographer appeared later, he said, but was not allowed to get near the place. Hostile crowds, mostly women, taunted the Negroes with verbal abuse and threats. They took it, he said.

Babcock was horrified, however, when he contemplated the thought of any Negroes appearing in Cicero. He said:

"I've never seen anything like it. It would have meant death for any colored person who dared to show up. No Negro person should come close to this place."

Babcock said that originally the riots were spontaneous among the people of Cicero, but it has spread out to all of Chicagoland. Hoods from all over the city have appeared on the scene. Most of them were teen agers and young men in their 20's.

Here is how Babcock described the psychology of the mob:

"That buildings is a symbol. No body will let it stand. The people are running around. They don't realize one Negro family cannot hurt them. The whites keep shouting the old arguments about lowering the value of their property."

"What they should know is that the best thing for them to do is not to move. Stay on their property. They are running away when they move. The property is theirs, and they should stay there."

"I have never seen a lynch situation, but that couldn't be worse than what I have seen here."

"The national guardsmen have been wonderful. Most of them are just youngsters who have never been involved in a racial situation. They are doing a wonderful job. The police, too, should be praised. Some of them have been on duty 40 hours without a rest. Not all of them are sympathetic, but most of them are doing their duty."

Clark Rejects Conn. Home To Fight It Out In Cicero

This Must be Fought!

CHICAGO, Ill. — (SNS) — Harvey E. Clark, Jr., Cicero riot victim told newsmen Wednesday that he has accepted an invitation from Norwalk, Conn. officials to appear with his family as special guests when that community celebrates United Nations Day August 9.

The Fisk University graduate said he declined an offer to make Norwalk his permanent home because he intends to fight for his right to live in Cicero.

The Silvermine Guild of artists gave a one-year scholarship for studying piano to Clark's eight-year old daughter, Michele. But the piano that Clark had bought for his daughter was smashed, thrown out of the window of the apartment and burned by the Cicero mob.

The riot outbreak started July 12, when hoodlums learned that a Chicago Westside Suburb apartment was rented to a Negro. Five companies of National Guardsmen and 55 county deputies were ordered to patrol the riot area. A menacing crowd of 2,500 persons broke through police lines in their determination to keep the Clarks from moving into the hitherto white neighborhood.

The New York Times, commenting editorially, described the riot as a national disgrace. Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat of New York described the riot as "a night of all America, warning that the day must come when we can face not only the world but our own souls with the assurance that hate and prejudice based on race, creed, or color have been banished forever from our land and that equality before the law and in the enjoyment of human rights is accorded to all Americans."

Speaking Sunday in the New York Community Church, Dr. Carl Hermann Voss told a congregation that the riot endangers the American way of life: "Organized religion in Cicero seems to have failed, first, in not teaching the city's 70,000 all-white population that brotherhood is more than a word, and secondly, in not condemning the reign of terror by 4,000 white men and women, against the Harvey Clark family of four cultured and well-mannered people."

AN AMAZING aftermath of the Cicero riot case is the indictment of George Leighton, NAACP attorney for the Harvey Clarks, whose apartment was gutted and furniture destroyed by the mob, the owner of the building into which the Clarks had moved, her former attorney, the rental agent, the man who allegedly distributed Communist literature, and the Cicero Chief of Police.

The only justifiable indictment is that of the Chief of Police, who stood idly by while the mob did its outrageous work.

These indictments, with the exception of the latter, must be fought with all of the energy we can command.

They must be fought because they will, if they stand, establish a precedent which will serve for the prosecution of every Negro everywhere who seeks to defend the persecuted and every citizen who tries to rent property to Negroes where certain vicious elements do not want them to move.

Those who would prevent Negroes from moving out of certain prescribed districts have long been seeking for an "out" apart from the crude recourse to bombing and burning, and the Cicero indictments show them the way.

We may be sure that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will fight this case to the limit, but it takes much money to do so.

Since every Negro in the United States has a stake in this case, the Courier calls upon every member of our group to dig down in the pocketbook and make a substantial monetary contribution to this defense.

It is true that money isn't everything, but cases of this kind cannot be fought merely with enthusiasm.

The response of our people to the appeal of the NAACP for an adequate defense fund will measure the degree of their understanding of the significance of this Cicero case.

We have never failed the association before and we do not think we shall fail this time.

After all, the outcome of this case is the concern of all of us.

6 Wounded as 10,000 Battle in Race Riot

CHICAGO, July 12—(INS)—At least six persons were bayoneted Thursday night while steel-helmeted troops and police fought to rout an anti-Negro mob of 10,000 milling about an apartment building in Cicero, West Chicago suburb.

The most seriously wounded was identified as Vincent Kaduk, 20, of Cicero, who was jabbed in the left side with a bayonet. The others were reported to have suffered minor cuts.

Illinois National Guardsmen were lined up four deep holding fixed bayonets in a cordon about the building, trying to push the screaming crowd back.

Although most of the crowd had edged back to 200 feet from the building, some of the mob kept breaking through to as close as 50 feet from the troop perimeter, tossing bricks, rocks and firecrackers at the building.

Several windows that had remained intact through two pillagings Wednesday night and Thursday were broken.

Although the Guardsmen were outfitted with guns, no shots were fired.

The menacing crowd, kept a block away from the building since sundown, broke through police lines as the steel-helmeted troops arrived aboard guard trucks and chartered buses.

Earlier, police routed 25 persons who broke through their lines by firing pistols into the air.

The violence stemmed from efforts of a Negro war veteran and his family to move into the apartment building. They would have been the suburb's first Negro residents.

Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson ordered 500 troops to the apartment building Thursday after vandals rampaged through the building for the second time.

An estimated 3,000 screaming, jostling Cicero residents gathered outside the building Wednesday night when teen-agers and hoodlums raced into the dwelling, ransacked four apartments, and made a bonfire of the furniture.

Not a single family remained in the 12-flat structure.

No Monopoly On Discrimination

The South cannot justify its own shortcomings by pointing to those of other regions, but it nevertheless is worth noting that had the race riot in Chicago Wednesday night occurred in Atlanta, or any other Southern city, this section would have suffered from another orgy of self-righteous condemnation by the psuedo-liberals and professional agitators of the North.

Though more than 3,000 persons were involved, a policeman suffered a possible skull fracture, windows were broken and tear gas was used by police in an effort to calm down the mob, the riot was reported in press dispatches modestly as a "disturbance." It grew out of the renting of an apartment in the all-white suburban town of Cicero, Ill., to a Negro.

While racial trouble is becoming less frequent in the South, it appears to be on the increase in the Northern cities. It has been a long time since there was racial trouble in the South comparable to the Chicago riot of Wednesday night.

Slowly but steadily the South is making progress in this respect. We still have far to go and do not seek to mitigate our mistakes of the past. But at least this region has no monopoly on discrimination.

Effect of Cicero Riots

Further Loss of Prestige in Asian Countries Feared as Result

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The Cicero incident is the equivalent of the American loss of a billion dollars worth of prestige in the East, and may yet cost us the lives of thousands of American boys. Some of the Cicero teen-agers who participated in this shocking defeat of American prestige in Asia may be the very ones to pay for their "fun" with their lives on some distant and future battlefield.

I say this as an American newspaper man for the past 25 years, during two of which I was the Western Hemi-

sphere representative for The Times of India and its affiliated publications. As recently as 1949 I spent several months in India, Pakistan, Ceylon and the Middle East.

Almost without exception, every Asian I met was convinced that the favorite pastime of the average American is chasing Negroes, beating them, and often lynching them. Their impressions were gathered through well-planted Communist propaganda, or, in some instances, through exaggerated news stories in their sensational press. I was interviewed by Asian journalists on several occasions, and in almost every instance the interviewer spent the major part of his visit telling me how badly Americans mistreated Negroes. One Cicero story not only confirms the distorted picture of America's treatment of its Negro citizens, but also completely nullifies years of work of the United States Information Services.

What has happened in Cicero, or what happens in other Ciceros, will decide America's fate more surely in this world, where the winning of men's minds is becoming at least as important as winning military battles. I am heartsick at the thought of what Russian propaganda can and will do with the Cicero story. Every rioting participant in the Cicero incident has won for himself the Order of Stalin.

LEO J. MARGOLIN,
Member of the Public Relations Society of America.

New York, July 14, 1951.

10 TOP CICERO AIDS CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT

A petition accusing 10 officials of Cicero of contempt of court in failing to protect a Negro family from mob violence when it attempted to move into an apartment in the suburb last month was presented yesterday before Judge William J. Campbell in the federal District court.

The petition calls upon the officials to show cause why they should not be held in contempt for "failing and refusing" necessary protection. It was presented on behalf of Harvey E. Clark Jr., Negro bus driver, by Atty. George N. Leighton, who also represents the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Officials and Trustees Cited

Listed as respondents were President Henry J. Sandusky of Cicero, Town Clerk Jerry Justin, Police Chief Irwin Konovsky, and Town Trustees Leo Kasperski, Jerry Dolezal, John Kimbark, Joseph Cerny, Stanley Para, Jerry Holecsek, and Frank Spale.

The document prepared by Leighton charged that on July 10, 11, and 12 the officials "aided or abetted" a mob in destroying all of the Clark family's furniture and personal possessions which they had moved into their newly rented apartment at 6139 W. 19th st. The petition further contended that the officials "refused and failed to provide the equal protection of the law to the Clarks," thus denying them their inherent rights under the 14th constitutional amendment.

Hearing Set for Sept. 11

Judge Campbell ordered the petition placed on file, and set a hearing for Sept. 11 before Federal Judge John P. Barnes, who on June 26 issued a temporary injunction against the officials of Cicero after members of the Clark family charged they were beaten and harassed by Cicero police when they tried to move into their new apartment June 8.

A hearing on a \$200,000 damage suit filed by the Clarks against the suburb and its officials arising out

of the June 8 incident also is scheduled for hearing before Judge Barnes Sept. 11.

CICERO RIOT FAMILY TO LIVE IN CONNECTICUT

Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 11 (AP)—Harvey E. Clark Jr., the Negro whose decision to move his family into Cicero, Ill., stirred up violence, yesterday told the Bridgeport Post he intends to make Norwalk his home in the near future.

"There are things I must see thru back in Cicero. But after that is finished, Norwalk here I come," Clark, a bus driver, told a reporter.

Clark, 28, his wife, and two children were guests of honor Thursday at a United Nations day ceremony held as part of the city's observance of its 300th anniversary.

The invitation to the Clarks to make Norwalk their home came from Stanley Joseloff, a member of the committee which arranged yesterday's program.

For Your Information

SUCCOR IN CICERO: The lead news story for National Affairs, NEWSWEEK, July 23, described, accurately and appallingly, the destruction of a home of ex-Air Force Capt. Harvey E. Clark Jr., after he had moved his wife and two small children into the suburb of Cicero, whose 70,000



population did not include Negroes. Entitled "Terror in Cicero," it was a simple news report on the subject of segregation, but hundreds of NEWSWEEK readers have refused to accept the incident as a routine.

Most aroused reaction came from GI's in Korea written in James Jones fashion, and then some. But from a point a bit east

came one of the most forthright and touching expressions. Jane Fischer, on the staff of Foreign Missions and Overseas Interchurch Service of the Presbyterian Church in Osaka, Japan, after noting that she had lived in Cicero for twelve years as a child, offered a month's salary to help refurbish the Clark home. She agreed that "there are many institutions in Japan which really need this money badly," but then added: "After serious consideration I feel that even more important is our individual responsibility to attack every instance of un-Americanism in our own country."

Mrs. J.H. Tallichet of Houston, Texas, asked NEWSWEEK to forward her \$200 check to Clark along with a note to him saying: "You will know that you need not consider this contribution as a gift, since in a country where the citizens are free to make and enforce their own laws, every citizen must be in debt to you."

NEWSWEEK is indebted to those readers all over the world whose interest has stimulated such compassion. We prefer to stick to the business of reporting the news instead of branching out into a collecting agency for causes—no matter how worth-while. But because we understand the motives which have led so many of you to contribute so spontaneously, we have made an exception in the Cicero case and forwarded the funds. We hope sincerely that such an occasion will not arise again.

Cicero Back In The News

It appears that the Federal Courts will have to step in and do the work which local courts should have done in the Cicero riot case. In fact, that is precisely what the stupid indictments against Defense Attorneys George Leighton, George Adams, Charles Edwards and Miss Camille Le Rose, who because she owned the apartment which the Harvey Clarks had rented amounts to. *we need this. 9-27-51*

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will of course, fight these "fantastic" indictments. In that position the Association has the backing of millions of Americans, white and black. And we have no doubts as to what the verdict will be. The Grand Jury, in finding excuses upon which to build indictments, broke sharply with all precedent and went hog wild in charging lawyers employed to defend the civil rights of the Clarks with responsibility of the riot. That reasoning and therefore, those indictments, will not stand up in court. But what is more, neither the NAACP nor the Harvey Clarks, can afford to overlook any opportunity which may exist to bring the members

of the Grand Jury to account for such an indictment.

But, if there is any reason why this course should fail, there then it remains for the voters of Cook county to determine what care should be taken of these jurors, should they ever offer for political office.

Atlanta, Ga.
Meanwhile, the Cicero situation grows more shameful with the days. Thousands of citizens who know nothing of the Clarks, are now beginning to wonder about the extraordinary indictments returned by a jury whose business was to bring order out of chaos. Governor Dewey, in his recent trip in the Far East, expressed amazement that the local papers had played up this fight beyond anything else, for their readers. Now they will carry the story of the indictment of lawyers who offered to defend the Clarks. It will be difficult for them to understand because it is difficult for us to understand. But with them the bad impression will be the lasting one. With us, we know we have redress to the courts and we soon forget the stupidity of Grand Jurors and keep on fighting for the right to full constitutional liberties.

Free 44 In Cicero Riot As U. S. Probe Begins

Any chance of punishing most of 118 men arrested during the Cicero riot of July 10-12, depends on the federal grand jury, trial observes stated as 44 of them went free on a technicality, Friday.

Another 55 stood to be cleared by a Cicero magistrate this week. *43-200*

Before the technicality was federal jury, Judge Joseph P. discovered, 12 men were fined a Barnes announced he will hold up total of \$149. *two civil suits growing out of*

During the excitement, Harvey E. Clark's attempt to E. Clark, victim of it all, found move into Cicero until the jury a flat. *has completed its probe.*

Meanwhile, Walter White, sec. Atty. Joseph Clayton, who re-tary of the NAACP again blast-presents Adams and Edwards ed Cook County State's Atty. John said he expects State's Atty. S Boyle for his handling of the Boyle to seek convictions. Anyone case which resulted in indictment who expects the state to refuse to of five persons who had nothing prosecute "is lulling himself into to do with the riot. *a false sense of security" he said.*

White called for a solid front to defeat the indictments of Miss Camille DeRose, George N. Leighton, local NAACP attorney, George C Adams, Charles S. Edwards and Norman Silverman. He addressed a rally at which 1,500 persons contributed \$5,000 to the NAACP program.

U. S. Atty. Otto Kerner, Jr., was expected to begin calling the first of hundreds of witnesses before the federal jury *last* this week. The U. S. probe was ordered by Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath.

Most of the men arrested by police and national guardsmen during the riot were freed by Cicero Magistrate Marvin E. Capouch when it was learned the persons who made the arrests were not in court. *120*

Clarks in the Middle

In the vast amount of discussion about the Cicero riots in which the family of a war veteran and Fisk University graduate, Harvey Clark Jr., was mobbed and his household effects destroyed, one factor has been minimized. *After American*

The Clarks lived in one room and part of a hallway of a firetrap in South Chicago. They found a four-room apartment available to them in Cicero at \$60 a month and jumped at the chance to get better housing.

What they did not know was that there was a private feud between the owner of their apartment and the white neighbors and to get even the owner of the apartment said, "I will rent this place to colored people and see how you like that!"

All the Clarks wanted was better living quarters. All the Cicero neighborhood saw was that the landlord was using them as an instrument of spite.

From where we sit the neighbors should have vented their spleen on the owner of the apartment and not on the Clarks. And further, there's a proper way to settle misunderstandings like this. Riots which threaten lives and property settle no issues and everybody suffers.

GI's En Route to War Jailed Near-Riot Averted in Bus Driver Clash

By W. A. REID JR.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Twenty-one soldiers, members of the 4th platoon, 91st Heavy Tank Battalion, 6th Armored Division, were jailed by MPs Thursday night when they refused to move back on a bus that was headed for St. Louis. The soldiers were en route to Seattle, Wash.

According to two witnesses whose names are being withheld by their driver, ordered the soldiers to fill up the bus from the back. This order met with disapproval from some of the soldiers and MPs were called to eject the soldiers from the bus.

They were confined at the Nashville City Jail over night and were sent under MP escort to St. Louis, Friday. From St. Louis several members of the party phoned parents and relatives for money to furnish their trip to Seattle.

No Violence Attempted

Contrary to reports released by some newspapers there was no attempt by Nashville civilians, colored or white, to riot. Nashville police dispersed a crowd which had gathered out of curiosity.

According to one bystander Pvt. E. Ingram was ejected from the bus by MP's at first. Other Nashville soldiers that were named as being on the bus included Private W. A. Battle, N. Holt, R. T. Corlew, J. H. High, Charles Davis and J. Barton.

Z. Alexander Looby, newly elected councilman from North Nashville, visited the city jail Friday morning but was informed that the soldiers had gone to St. Louis.

Inquiries concerning the incident at military police headquarters were referred to Major Katherine Stull, Public Information Officer for the Tennessee Military District.

Soldiers Not Drunk

Major Stull stated that two of the soldiers had been drinking but were not drunk and that all of the soldiers were "a little noisy." She also said the men were confined in the city jail because there is no stockade in Nashville. Although Major Stull stated that reports of the incident were exaggerated she gave no reason for the beginning

of the trouble except to say that the bus driver and the soldiers might have had some remarks.

Rellie Sadler, manager of the Greyhound Bus Terminal when asked about the incident maintained that all he knew about it was that the soldiers were asked to load up from the rear of the bus. When asked why they were requested to load up from the rear he stated that they (the bus company) had their own regulations.

Police aid MPs to halt near riot

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 29—

(P)—Military and civilian police halted a near riot at the Nashville bus station last night and marched 26 Korea-bound Negro soldiers away to city jail.

The MPs took the soldiers from a bus bound for St. Louis after the driver, John Black, said one of them told him, "Just wait until you get this bus out of town."

Bus company officials said Black refused to allow two of the soldiers to ride the bus because "they were drunk."

POLICE LT. A. M. McDANIELS said the MPs called on Nashville officers for help when a large group of civilian sympathizers surrounded the MPs while they were ordering the soldiers into formation. Most of the civilians were Negroes, McDaniels said.

One of the soldiers told a newsman the group was from the Third Army, en route to California "and then to Korea."

No civil charges were placed against the soldiers, who were turned over to military authorities.

Arrest 26 GIs Bound For Korea

NASHVILLE, Tenn. —

Military and civilian police halted a near riot at the Nashville bus station last week and marched 26 Korea-bound Negro soldiers to the city jail for an over-night visit.

The MPs took the soldiers from a bus bound for St. Louis after the driver, John Black, said one of them told him: "Just wait until you get this bus out of town."

According to Major Katherine Stull, information officer for the Tennessee Military District, some of the GIs had been drinking but none was drunk.

Bus Depot MPs Halt Near Riot

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Military police halted a near riot at the Nashville bus terminal last week and jailed twenty-six Korea-bound soldiers.

The MPs took the soldiers from a bus bound for St. Louis after they allegedly threatened John Black, driver, for refusing to let two of their number ride.

But company officials said Black refused the pair pair because they were drunk. The MPs had to call on civilian police for help when a large crowd of Negro civilian sympathizers surrounded the MPs while they were ordering the soldiers into formation.

One of the soldiers told a reporter the group was from the Third Army en route to California "and then to Korea."

New Jury in Cicero Race Riot Can Bring Good, Victim Of Cicero Outbreak Says In Catholic Monthly

Hales 100 Witnesses

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The recently appointed Federal grand jury in the investigation of the July 11-12 riot in Cicero has subpoenaed more than 100 persons to testify in its hearings which began on Monday, Nov. 5.

In the meantime, the last remaining person indicted by a recent Cook County grand jury, Cicero Police Chief Erwin Konovsky, will present a motion to have his indictment quashed, Nov. 16, before Judge Frank Leonard of Criminal Court.

All the other five persons indicted by the county panel have had their indictments quashed. They

were accused of conspiracy to incite a riot. Konovsky is accused of failing to do his duty and enforce order during the riot.

Wanted All-White City

The whole thing was caused by a futile attempt of Harvey E. Clark Jr., World War II veteran, to move his family into an apartment building at 6139 W. 19th St., in the all-white suburb of Cicero.

Citizens and civic groups protested when a county grand jury failed to indict any of the rioters, but instead indicted three colored persons and two white on conspiracy charges, although none of them were at the scene during the riot, and Konovsky.

The Federal Government, through its grand jury, intends to find out whether or not the Clark family's civil rights may have been violated.

Leo Tierney has been appointed special prosecutor in the case, and James X. Kilbridge and Joseph R. Cannon of Washington have been appointed to assist him. The 23-member grand jury is headed by John F. Kreiner of Arlington Heights, with Ralph H. Newton of Harvey, deputy foreman.

CHICAGO—(NC)—Can some good come out of a race riot? Yes, says Harvey Clark Jr., target of the recent riot in Cicero, Ill. Writing in the October issue of Work, monthly published by the Catholic Labor Alliance here, Mr. Clark says:

"The Cicero outbreak jolted many men of good will who before had never known or neverthe Clark family: 'I was sick-careed (about racial injustice) ened at the thought of the awful. In this sense, some good / didful inhumanity Americans could come out of the riot.'"

At the same time it was re-land of love (despite all its imported that Mrs. Clark said shejustice). Let's work together to thought she would like to sendremove some of that injustice." her two children to a Catholic A MOB barred Clark from his school even though she and her newly rented apartment in husband are not Catholics. She Cicero last July. The mob, gave as her reason that the crashing through police lines, priests and Sisters teach it is a destroyed all the Negro family's sin to practice racial hatred. possessions, including an electric stove, a washing machine,

MR. CLARK has received 2,000 an ironer, and all the furniture. letters from all parts of the One rioter found the Clark's country since the Cicero riot, marriage license and deliber- and only about 20 of these wereately burned it while the mob hostile. In the Work article hecheered.

cites the many sympathetic "One precious item that the newspaper and magazine stor-mob destroyed was a \$800 spinet ies, plus letters to the editor. piano," Mr. Clark recalls. "I re- "A man in Georgia wrote usmember all the overtime I'd that he'd always been taughtworked so that my daughter to look down on Negroes, but awould have a good piano on Time Magazine story on thewhich to develop her musical Cicero riot had shaken himtalents.

deeply. A bride sent us a set of "A radio program in New dishes she'd gotten as a wed-York came to the rescue and ding present. From all over raised more than enough cash there came gifts, includingto replace the piano. money."

THE ARTICLE tells about a Connecticut gave my daughter Franciscan visitor, the Rev. a scholarship, usable whenever Leon Sullivan, O.F.M., who pre-she gets ready."

sented Mr. Clark with a Jap- "It was heartening to learn anese painting on silk. how many white people, in the

"Father Sullivan had an ex-North and in the South, hun- perience in common with us,"gered and thirsted for justice Mr. Clark wrote. "He too hadfor all men," Mr. Clark's article been expelled as an 'undesir-continues.

able person.' After a 'public "The Cicero riot showed the trial,' Chinese Communists con-hate that remains in the world. demned him as 'an enemy of But what followed it showed us the people' and ordered him that here also is love. Because out of China." of his, there is hope for me and

Mr. Clark quotes a note my wife and my two children—which Father Sullivan wrote

and for all the colored members of the human family."

Jury Ready To Report On Cicero

The federal grand jury was reported last week to have finished its investigation of the July 12-13 anti-Negro riot in Cicero, Ill., a suburb of Chicago.

The grand jury will make its report to Judge John P. Barnes of the U. S. District court, Thursday, Dec. 13.

During the probe, the grand jury heard 45 witnesses. It is trying to determine whether or not the rights of Harvey E. Clark and his family as guaranteed under the federal civil rights statutes were violated because of the riot.

Citizens of the all-white town of Cicero and neighboring Chicago and suburbs mobbed an apartment building at 6139 W. 19th st., in Cicero because the Clark family, Negroes, were moving in.

As a result of the violence of thousands of whites, the Illinois National Guard had to be called in to restore order. The Clarks' furnishings in their apartment were destroyed, and the 19 white families living in the building had to move out to save their property.

No Negroes participated in the riot.

EXPECT FBI MEN TO TESTIFY AT CICERO INQUIRY

Several federal bureau of investigation agents are expected to testify tomorrow when a special federal grand jury opens its inquiry into the July race rioting in Cicero.

Leo F. Tierney, special assistant to the attorney general, who will conduct the investigation, said the agents gathered information after the outbreak of disorders when a Negro family tried to move into a building occupied by white families.

Others expected to appear Tuesday thru Friday include Cicero Town President Henry J. Sandusky and Police Chief Erwin Kohnovsky. Thirty witnesses already have been subpoenaed and others are expected to be called as the inquiry progresses.

CICERO RIOT SCORED AS DEFEAT FOR U. S.

Racial Tension Harms Nation's
World Position, Intergroup
Parley in Detroit Is Told

By ELIE ABEL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, Nov. 14—The impact on United States foreign policy of such race relations incidents as the Cicero, Ill., outbreak was analyzed today at the opening session of the fifth National Conference on Intergroup Relations.

Francis H. Russell, director of the State Department's Office of Public Affairs, said the nation was being judged daily, as two-thirds of the world's peoples measured American failures and successes against the claims of the Soviet Union. As the free nations must show their military and economic strength to balance and surpass the Soviet Union's, he said, the competition between communism and democracy is entering a phase in which moral strength might determine the outcome.

"What we do in the field of human rights, and particularly race relations, can be decisive," Mr. Russell said. He added that the progress of the last century toward broadening American democracy must continue at an accelerated rate to satisfy the people of such nations as India.

Likened to Korea Defeats

The Cicero outbreak was a defeat for the United States, he said, describing it as the counterpart to

the early defeats of the United Nations forces in Korea.

Walter White, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, introduced Mr. Russell at a dinner meeting. Mr. White emphasized that acts of intolerance within the United States were providing ammunition for the Soviet Union and other foes of democracy.

Panels discussed this afternoon specific intergroup problems, bracketed under the heading: "Unfinished Business of Democracy."

Charles Abrams, New York housing consultant, charged that the American big-city neighborhood, "which promised to be the foundation stone of one of the world's most elastic societies," was being stratified by private and governmental policies that countenanced and often encouraged racial and social segregation.

He said that tensions stemming from the demand of Negro Americans to find decent housing for their families despite the entrenched opposition of some all-white communities had touched off such incidents as the Cicero riot.

Mr. Abrams said the Federal Housing Administration should make "positive efforts" to end exclusion and to help in building an adequate supply of houses for all groups.

Cloture Rule Opposed

"Every effort must be made to keep new housing from being homogeneous," Mr. Abrams added. He pointed out that in New York housing projects, Negroes and whites were living side by side successfully without a decline in real estate values.

The panel on civil rights heard Will Maslow, General Counsel of the American Jewish Congress, urge that President Truman call the Senate into special session to consider revision of the cloture rule.

"The power of a minority of Senators to talk a bill to death has made it impossible since 1875 to enact a Federal civil rights bill," Mr. Maslow said. He contended that only by calling a special session would the Senate have time enough to debate the cloture rule and overcome efforts to kill the proposed revisions by filibuster, speaking merely to kill time.

Albert Weiss of the Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems in Chicago submitted a paper on employment opportunities, contending that intergroup officials tended to overemphasize the importance of fair practice legislation at the expense of other efforts to ensure merit standards in hiring.

"Our justifiable and determined emphasis on fair employment practice legislation," he said, "led too many of us to regard F.E.P.C. as an end in itself, and not as a means to an end."

Honored By Norwalk, Conn., They Decide To Live There

Surprise Decision Leaks Out; Catches His Lawyers Unawares

By ARNOLD de MILLE

(Pictures Page 12)

NORWALK, Conn. — The Harvey Clarks will not try to occupy their apartment in lily-white Cicero, Ill. Instead they will make Norwalk, Conn., their permanent home.

This surprise announcement came from the victim of Cicero's anti-Negro mobs last week following a spectacular demonstration of kindness and compassion by Norwalk's citizens. 8-18-51

Clark's decision was made public

through a breach of ethics by an unidentified newspaperman who heard an off-the-record conversation between Norwalk's mayor and the victim of the Cicero riot.

An anonymous source declared that though Clark had decided to live in Norwalk, public announcement of his decision was to have been withheld until after litigation

pending in Chicago was cleared up.

After mobs numbering 6,000 or more stormed the building in which Clark had rented an apartment last month, the Illinois National Guard was dispatched to quell the rioters. In the two-day outbursts, all the Clarks' personal belongings were destroyed and the 20-apartment building suffered \$50,000 in damage.

Invitation From Norwalk

To shame the citizens of the Chicago suburb, residents of Norwalk, Conn., invited Clark, his wife, Johnetta, and their two children to share with them a week-long United Nations observance marking the city's 300th birthday.

Before 1,000 local citizens, the Clarks were made honorary citizens of Norwalk and were invited to become permanent residents. Previously Clark had told report-

ers he would keep up the fight to return to the apartment in Cicero.

"I am a man," he had said. "I can't stand for people to kick me around. This is a matter of principle. I'm involved in something bigger than I am. It involves 14 to 15 million people."

Change of Mind

But following the Norwalk ceremonies he had a change of mind. After announcing his decision, he said:

"There are things I must see through back in Cicero, but after they are finished I shall return here (Norwalk) with my family to make this city my home."

In Chicago the news of Clark's decision to make Norwalk his permanent home caught his attorneys by surprise. When informed by the Defender of the change in plans, Attv. Ulysses S. Keys said:

"This is certainly a surprise to

me. It's the first I've heard about it."

The Clarks' day in Norwalk began with a luncheon given by the Norwalk NAACP at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Cross.

Music Scholarship

From there they were escorted to the new \$60,000 building of Silvermine Guild of Artists. In a simple ceremony there Clark was presented with a scroll making him an honorary citizen of the City of Norwalk.

The scroll was presented by Hoyt Catlin, chairman of the Town Hall Meeting of Norwalk and chairman of the UN day preparations.

The Silvermine Guild of Artists then presented Michele with the \$850 scholarship which she will be able to use "at any time or age." John Vassos, president of the guild, made the presentation.

At the main reception at Matthews park the Clarks were re-

MRS. STANLEY JOSELOFF, wife of the chairman of the Norwalk, Conn. United Nations Day committee, pins a bouquet on Mrs. Harvey Clark Jr. Smiling in the background is Mr. Clark. The Clarks, with their two children, were special

was presented to Mrs. Clark as part payment for a piano to replace the one destroyed by the Cicero mob for Michele. The money was collected by Barry Gray from listeners of his program in Chandler's restaurant.

Walter White, proceeded to the Clarks on the air. He told about the Cicero incidents and the Norwalk hospitality to the mob victims.

secretary of the NAACP, was introduced from the dias.

A dinner for the Clarks and members of the UN day committee was given at the luxurious home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Langner.

The Clarks' day ended with a broadcast at 12:30 on Barry program over Station WJ New York.

An envelope containing with the promise of more

7 Indicted by U. S. In Cicero Rioting

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 (AP).—A Federal grand jury investigating violent race rioting in suburban Cicero last July indicted four officials and three policemen today.

They were accused of depriving Harvey Clark, Jr., 29, Negro bus driver, of his constitutional rights Clark's unsuccessful attempt to move his family into an apartment in the town touched off bloody rioting.

Those indicted are Henry J. Sandusky, village president; Ervin Konovsky, police chief; Theodore H. Wesolowski, fire chief; Roland Berkos, village attorney; Roland Brani, sergeant of detectives, and Frank Janesek and Frank A. Lange, policemen.





CICERO HERO UNITED NATIONS' GUEST — Harvey E. Clark, Jr., whose attempt to move into lily-white Cicero, Ill., precipitated the riot in the Chicago suburb, is interviewed with his wife and kids at N. Y.'s NAACP offices, prior to being honored guests of New York City for United Nations Day. The Clarks then motored to Connecticut where there were receptions and dinners in their honor.

Reply to Cicero

THE RECENT mob action in Cicero where brave white American youth in their thousands withstood the onslaughts of a horde of Negroes consisting of one family, has started the usual cluck-clucking and soul-searching.

Harvey E. Clark Jr. and his tiny family who constituted the invading horde of Negroes, had their furnishings broken and burned, and Walter White has launched a drive to raise sufficient money to replace them.

Every Negro who has denounced this outrage but not given a cent to help Mr. Clark and his family or to help the NAACP to ferret out the leaders of the vandals, should put up or shut up.

The address of the national office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is 20 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y., and all contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

Since there are no Negroes in Cicero, arrangements should be made to get some there, find places for them to live and defy any mob that gathers.

We hope that steps are being taken to indict, arrest and try the police officials of Cicero who could protect Al Capone's henchmen but refused to protect the Clark family.

Postscript To Cicero

NOW THAT EFFORTS are being made to pick up the pieces from the racist explosion in Cicero, Illinois several weeks ago, we find that nineteen white families must be counted among the victims of the rioters who fought for white supremacy. The whites who were forced to flee the apartment building where the colored family had hoped to make their home are genuinely aggrieved.

The mob did its best to wreck the building and the grand jury upon inspecting the ruins was stunned by the damage. It is the same old story. The white supremacists will never learn that in attacking Negroes they open the door to violence which injures everyone. In preventing the Clark family from moving in, they succeeded in putting nineteen white families in the street.

The fanatical racists are eventually going to hang themselves in America. We only hope that through the operation of the courts that the process can be speeded up. The sooner we are rid of the lynch

spirit, the better it will be for Negroes and for all other Americans.

HARVEY CLARK, FAMILY FETED DURING UN DAY

NORWALK, Conn. — Harvey E. Clark, Jr., and his family, whose attempt last month to move into their new \$60-a-month apartment in the lily-white community of Cicero, Illinois, precipitated a race riot that reverberated throughout the world, were lavishly feted this week as guests of honor at the annual United Nations Day celebration of the City of Norwalk.

The day's celebration started as Mr. and Mrs. Clark and their children—Michele, 8, and Harvey III, 6—left New York's Hotel Biltmore for Norwalk to attend a luncheon given by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Grace Baptist Church. Later in the afternoon, the Clarks joined a group of United Nations representatives, who arrived in a motor cavalcade, for a reception at Silver Mine Hall. Michele, whose piano was destroyed by hoodlums when the apartment was ransacked, received a scholarship for her musical education.

At 6:00 P. M. the Clarks participated in a United Nations Day parade through the heart of the city, culminating in a reception at Matthews Park. Mr. Clark and the National Association for the Walter White, executive secretary of Advancement of Colored People, were on the dais.

After having dinner at the home of Mrs. Herbert Langner, the Clark family left Norwalk to return to New York City, where they appeared on the midnight program of Barry Gray, popular commentator and disc jockey.

STILL PLAN TO MOVE TO CICERO

Although Norwalk welcomed the Clarks and invited them to make their home in this city, Mr. Clark indicated that he and his family still plan to move to Cicero after the destroyed building has been renovated, "as a matter of principle, and without thought of martyrdom."

Fisk Grad Is Central Figure In Cicero Riots

Mississippi Vet Was Captain In Last War



ENTERING THE CICERO apartment building last Tuesday, the Clark family is escorted by a policeman and a friend. Mrs. Johnetta Clark is at left and Harvey Clark, Jr., (hatless) guides the chil-

dren to the door. The family left the building later that evening as crowds began to gather and was not present during the rioting Wednesday and Thursday nights.

A Fisk university graduate, an Air Force captain in World War II, a Chicago bus driver. This is Harvey E. Clark, Jr., 29, head of the family whose attempt to move into a Cicero, Ill., apartment led to widespread rioting and vandalism by a mob of more than 6,000 whites last week.

Harvey E. Clark was born in Mississippi where he received his early education. He went to Fisk to study political science but left school to serve his country in 1942. Seven years later he received his diploma from the Tennessee institution.

While at Fisk, he made a name

NAACP Launches Defense Fund To Aid Clark Family

To aid the Harvey Clark, Jr., family, central figures in the Cicero outbreaks, The Chicago chapter of the NAACP has launched a Clark Defense fund.

A spokesman for the association said the money collected would be used for "rehabilitation of the Clarks and to help them pursue their rights through the courts."

Contributions should be addressed to The Clark Defense Fund, Chicago branch, NAACP, 3456 S. State st., Chicago, Ill.

for himself on the debating and baseball teams. He also married a classmate, Johnette.

With his degree in his pocket, Clark brought his wife to Chicago and began working as an insurance agent. About a year ago he was employed by the Chicago Transit authority as a bus driver. He still holds the job.

The Clarks have been married nine years. They have two children, Michelle, 8, and Harvey III, 6.

Fighting Segregation

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The obvious question to my mind after reading the Cicero date lined story of Harvey Clark is "Why? Why would a Negro want to move into a community of 70,000 white people?" Even if he were made as welcome by the townsmen as he has been made unwelcome, why would such a community appeal to him in the first place? He's a bus driver, so his job doesn't necessarily hold him to one locale.

On reading the story with the Chicago date line things became clearer, and I only wish we could fight segregation some other way.

As I see it, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is aiding Harvey Clark, a graduate of Fisk University and political science major, in his attempt to move into an apartment of a disgruntled community, knowing full well the great trouble and ugly publicity that will ensue.

The N. A. A. C. P. would further its cause far more by helping Mr. Clark find a decent place to live in a more cosmopolitan community than to stubbornly fight out a principle in Cicero.

It just doesn't make sense that an educated man and his wife such as Mr. and Mrs. Clark would want to bring up

two little boys in a community where they have been made so obviously unwelcome, and I think it is pretty dreadful that the N. A. A. C. P. should use them as guinea pigs in this test case, not only for the sake of their personal welfare but also because such a demonstration as this is one of the worst ways to keep segregation alive.

In your magazine section Lillian Smith says "segregation is crumbling," and I hope with all my heart she is right, but believe as she does that it will come about sooner through actions that appeal to men's hearts and minds rather than to their emotion.

Dr. Ralph Bunche's trip South not long ago, did a great deal toward mak-

ing for a better understanding and intelligent men's minds and hearts. A. P. MCCULLOCH, Wilton, Conn., July 16, 1951.

ing for a better understanding and intelligent men's minds and hearts, but patience between the two races, but episodes like the Cicero riot by appealing to men's emotions instead of their minds, can very soon undo any thing that even such men as Dr. Bunche can accomplish appealing to

What Kind Of People Make A Mob? Chicago Called Guard

Cicero Rioters Are Varied Group For 1919 Race Riots

What kind of people are found in an ugly, raging mob like the one which erupted into an orgy of violence in Cicero, Ill., last week?

A study of the names, ages and occupations of the 157 persons arrested during the nasty outbreaks give something of a hint.

First of all, they all wear what they consider to be the American badge of superiority — a white skin. Many more than half owned names that indicated they had come to the U. S. from "the old country" quite likely seeking a freedom they had never known.

Most of them are young. A check of the records of 57 showed that 31 are between 20 and 30 years of age and seven are teen-agers. Sixteen of the group are between 30 and 40 and three over 50.

This does not give a true picture of the mob, however, because observers reported that a "very large number" of the hoodlums were teen-agers. They said most of the damage was done by these youngsters.

The mob consisted of laborers and white collar men. Among those arrested three were businessmen, six skilled workers, nine white collar workers and laborers. Eight were students.

All the rioters arrested were men but there were hundreds of women on the scene who joined in the hooting, shouting and stoning.

A closer study of this group showed that 42 of the mobsters jailed did not live in Cicero. They came from Chicago and several suburban towns.

This is significant because several Chicago television stations carried on-the-spot coverage of the rioting. Observers said the realistic pictures seen on television sets in the Chicago area undoubtedly lured hundreds of persons to the scene of the worst Illinois rioting in recent years.

New York Times Sees 'Moral Problem Behind' Cicero Riot

By THE NNPA News Service

CHICAGO—Over and beyond the riots at Cicero, a Chicago suburb, being grist for the Soviet propaganda mill, the New York Times sees it as a "moral problem."

Under the caption, "The Cicero Riots," the Times last Sunday said editorially: "Mob violence in Cicero, Ill., stemming from anti-Negro prejudice is a national disgrace. Most of us knew the name of Cicero primarily because of its traditional reputation as a hangout of gangsters. Perhaps, justly or unjustly, we were not too surprised when it appeared, also, as the point at which ugly and irrational behavior made itself manifest. If there is a shred of community pride left in Cicero among decent-minded persons it is high time that it be asserted."

Notable advances in race relationships have been made in this country in recent years. We are all agreed that the problem is not simple and that its happy solution requires patience and tolerance and much good sense. Frames of mind and states of heart cannot be created by mere legislation or by decrees. What we have to learn is how to live with our fellow human beings in peace and amity and understanding.

"An episode such as that in Cicero sets back this learning process for some individuals and quite naturally makes the Negro skeptical of its possibilities. If he feels aggrieved at what has happened his grievance surely is just. We can only hope that he will not hold responsible for this hurt those multiplied thousands throughout the country who look on such events as outrageous and intolerable."

"There will be those who decry the Cicero riots because they give propaganda aid and comfort to our ideological antagonists. We may be very sure that the Communist machine will take full advantage of this display of weakness in our social fabric. This argument is cogent within its limits, but it isn't nearly good enough. The outbreak at Cicero would be just as nasty and reprehensible if Karl Marx had never been born and if no Communist had ever made a broadcast. This is a moral problem in its own right and we ought to face it as such."

Under the heading, "Disgrace in

Cicero," the St. Louis Post-Dispatch last Saturday committed editorially:

"The race rioting in the Chicago suburb of Cicero was the result of a breakdown in law enforcement at the municipal level where it is most important. True, order was restored by the militia sent to the scene by Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois."

"It is in the nature of things however, that state troops cannot be expected on the scene of a disturbance until it has gotten beyond the control of local authorities. Ninety-nine percent of law enforcement rests on them. And in Cicero they simply did not take action commensurate with their responsibility."

"The Governor deserves praise for prompt intervention, but the damage occurred none the less. And what a nice bit of propaganda it supplies for the Communist mills."

Not since the Chicago race riots in 1919 has the national guard of Illinois been called to quell an outbreak caused by racial tensions.

The current Cicero case cannot be considered a "race riot" since it has not been a battle between the races but a violent protest to a Negro family's moving into a lily white town.

No Negroes, other than the Clark family, have been involved in the Cicero riots and the Clarks have suffered no bodily harm.

With the appearance of guardsmen in Cicero, the Chicago suburb took on the appearance of a battlefield. Soldiers with fixed bayonets, rifles, machine guns and tear gas moved in swiftly and quelled the rioters only after wielding their bayonets, shooting tear gas and catching bricks in their faces.

Double Defense Ring

With their defenses finally secured, the militia threw up a double defense ring of barbed wire to keep milling thousands away from the besieged apartment building.

The soldiers tried to "go easy" on the hoodlums at first but finally toughened up as their casualty list began to mount.

"We were too nice with them at first," Pvt. Donovan Gibson, 19, said.

He was nursing a damaged eye, struck by a hurled brick. "If anybody throws rocks at me tonight, I'll get tough myself."

The young soldier was perplexed as he walked his post. "I didn't think there were people like we saw last night," he said.

Pvt. Hugh McCray, 21, was also getting fed up with the attitude of the Cicero rioters.

"I've never fired a shot with this thing," he said patting his rifle. "But I know how. If things get too hot around here, I'll know what to do, all right."

Given Two Rounds

Each soldier had been issued two rounds of ammunition for his weapon. However, they were given specific orders not to shoot unless instructed to do so. Machine gunners were supplied with 250 slugs.

The sudden switch from civilian to army life caught many of the guardsmen by surprise. Lt. Richard Reimer, a DePaul university law student, was cramming for an exam when he got his call. He had to make special arrangements to take it at a later date.

Sgt. Richard Eggman was in a tighter spot. He was scheduled to get married Saturday and was unable to contact his bride-to-be before he left for duty.

"I'm supposed to get married Saturday," he moaned between sessions ducking bricks. "And now my girl doesn't even know where I am. I hope I can get off Saturday."

Disgrace in Cicero

An Examination of the Causes and Aftermath in Illinois Riot

By Walter White

The following report is by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who has been on the scene in Cicero.

THAT mob at Cicero Thursday night was made up of insane people," Cook County Sheriff John A. Babb told me, and there is ample evidence of the truth of his statement.

Why an industrial community of 70,000 Americans, whose daytime population is almost twice that number, with workers in the huge Western Electric, Hotpoint and other industrial plants from surrounding areas should go berserk seemed at first incomprehensible. Most of Cicero's homes are neat brick houses valued at \$15,000 to \$18,000 each. There are few multiple dwellings. Occupants and owners of these attractive homes, surrounded by trimly clipped hedges and flower gardens, are mainly first- and second-generation Americans who work as skilled and semi-skilled employees in Cicero's industries. In numerical order they are Bohemian, Polish, Dutch, Italian, German and Greek with a scattering of fifteen or sixteen other nationalities. One would assume that having sought and found greater security and opportunity in the United States, these Ciceronians would not have succumbed to such frenzied prejudice against Negroes who had preceded them to the United States by many generations.

Yet it is true that their violence against Harvey Clark Jr., World War II veteran and graduate of Fisk University, was greater than that of many mobs in the deep South. Two days after the worst of the rioting, the atmosphere of bitterness and potential renewal of almost insane determination to bomb or to destroy brick by brick the attractive twenty-family apartment house at 6132-42 W. 19th St., in Cicero, was such that it was almost tangible. Such fury has its roots in maladies which exist in other Mid-Western cities and towns as well as in other parts of the country and it is important to look at the causes rather than at the rioting itself. The mobbists are not the most important actors

in the grim tragedy. They are the dupes of powerful forces, some of them highly respectable and others exceedingly sinister.

AS PART of the background, let's look at the plight of Harvey Clark and his wife Johnetta, also a college graduate, and their two children aged eight and six. The Clarks moved to Chicago from Nashville, Tenn., in 1949. At first he worked as an insurance salesman and later as a bus driver for the Chicago Transit Authority. Because as a Negro he was restricted in finding a home, the best accommodation he could secure was one-half of a small two-room apartment on Chicago's South Side for which he paid \$12.50 a week, or approximately \$56 a month. The Clarks occupied a tiny bedroom while another family of five occupied the equally small living room. The apartment was located in a mailbox a handbill purportedly written by Negroes but unsigned by any most charitably be described as a vermin-infested building which can be described as a fire trap. The shy and cultured Mrs. Clark fought a desperate battle against vermin and dirt. Each day to live in Cicero but that legal technicalities and political pressures prevented them from doing so. It appeared to Cicero voters to vote for Cicero apartment house was bought by a group of Negroes and a five-room apartment in a clean, modern building was made available to them at \$60 a month, the joy of the Clarks knew no limit.

Being recent newcomers to Chicago, they were unaware that no Negroes had ever been permitted to live in Cicero, Berwyn or several other villages to the west of Chicago. All he knew was that the new and attractive apartment in which he and Mrs. Clark could bring up their children in decent surroundings was only a mile and half from his place of employment. When Cicero policemen barred him from moving his furniture into the home and held him in custody for more than two hours until Cicero residents could return from work to form the mob which later burned the Clark furniture and made a shambles of the twenty-apartment building, Mr. Clark became aware of the maelstrom of hate and racial prejudice into which he had been thrown.

FOR the last thirty years, Cicero has been known and notorious as the headquarters of the Al Capone gang. The records of the Chicago Crime Commission, headed by the indefatigable former F. B. I. agent Virgil Peterson, and the Ke-fauver crime committee are studded with unbelievable stories of murders and hi-jacking. In 1948, decent citizens of Cicero determined to clean up the village and throw out the politicians who were the tools of gangsters. A campaign was started to do this by changing the village form of government to a city commission system. A few days before the election, it seemed probable that the reform government would be successful. A desperate situation, the old order decided, required desperate measures.

On the night before the election there was dropped into each Cicero mailbox a handbill purportedly written by Negroes but unsigned by any organization or individual. It declared that the Fourteenth Amendment guaranteed Negroes the right to live in Cicero but that legal technicalities and political pressures prevented them from doing so. It appealed to Cicero voters to vote for the city commission plan to enable Negroes to move into Cicero.

The stratagem worked. Voters who were pledged to vote for the plan voted against it or remained away from the polls. It so completely silenced the decent element in Cicero and so firmly re-entrenched the rule of the city by the criminal element that few Ciceronians dared speak out against the rioting when it occurred.

THIS silence afflicted all but a few of the church leaders in Cicero. Of the 70,000 inhabitants of Cicero, half are registered on the rolls of the church. Only three of the twenty churchmen of Cicero dared comment on the riot the Sunday following the outbreak. One of them told of appealing to the police to stop the disorder and of being told, "We don't want the blankety-blanks in here anyway, and this is our way of getting them out."

At the root of the trouble is the confinement of Negroes to the perilously overcrowded ghetto of Chicago on the South Side. Unscrupulous

landlords, both white and Negro, have exploited this situation mercilessly. Efforts of Negroes to find decent homes outside the restricted area have been thwarted by real estate associations, mortgage companies and banks, which have refused to sell, rent or grant loans to Negroes outside the ghetto.

The world-famous scientist, Dr. Percy Julian, who discovered or helped to develop cortisone, synthetic hormones from soy beans and the foam method of extinguishing fires, has been forced to hire guards during the last year to protect his family and home in Oak Park, an attractive residential suburb adjoining Cicero. Bombings so numerous that Sheriff Babb confessed to me that he did not know their number during the last year have been perpetrated in the Chicago area against homes of Negroes when they moved out of the ghetto.

SOME 30,000 Negroes travel long distances from Chicago to Cicero each day to work in its several industrial plants. As far as can be learned the owners and managers of these plants have taken no interest whatever in the housing, recreation or other facilities of Cicero. No effort has been made by them, who live in more attractive suburbs, to deal with the desperate housing needs of their Negro employees. It is reported that the efforts of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce to get some of the Cicero employers to join in denunciation of the riot and demand for a clean-up have been totally unsuccessful. Tied in with and dominating the entire picture is the domination by the gambling and other criminal syndicates which make Cicero their headquarters. Assassinations have been so frequent that decent Ciceronians are terrified of reprisals against themselves and families. Even more effective is the generosity of the gang leaders to politicians and most regrettably to churches. Thereby critics are silenced either by purchase or by terror.

Citizens of Cicero who are unaffected by those influences have been deliberately pumped full of stories of what would happen to property values if the all-white pattern of Cicero were changed by the entrance of Negroes into the village.

Having literally earned their homes by the sweat of their brow, they have become easy victims of the deliberate campaign to convince them that property values would tumble disastrously were a single Negro family of whatever excellence of character admitted to live in Cicero.

Troubled days lie ahead because such prejudices are not easily eradicated. Mr. Clark has announced his determination as a matter of principle to return to Cicero to live. He is backed in that determination by powerful minorities, church, labor and veterans' groups. The Chicago newspapers have been unequivocal in denunciation of the riot and in affirmation of Mr. Clark's right to live wherever he is able to live, with one exception.

ONE Chicago newspaper has attempted to prove that "reds" caused the trouble. There is no evidence whatever to support such a charge. Abortive attempts of a handful of Left-wingers to capitalize on the riot after it occurred were speedily repudiated by the entire Chicago community and most completely by the Negroes themselves. As a result, some remedy of the situation which has made Chicago a tinderbox for years seems possible and even probable. Acting Cook County District Attorney Breen has promised a grand-jury investigation if the facts warrant it. The Federal Department of Justice has moved into the situation and pledged its utmost efforts to punish the Cicero police and others guilty of violation of Federal statutes against conspiracies to deny citizens their constitutional rights and peace officers who assisted the mob. Under the Illinois statutes, compensation for property destroyed by mobs has to be paid. Mr. Clark has brought suit for \$200,000 against Cicero.

All these may awaken taxpayers and particularly responsible real estate and business interests that outbreaks like the one in Cicero not only cost America prestige which she can ill afford to lose, but sizable dollar compensation as well. Most encouraging of all is an aroused sense of community responsibility throughout the Chicago area, which is determined that there shall be no repetition of such insanity.



CHECK FOR \$2,000 is presented to Harvey Clark, Jr., (center) and his family by Willard S. Townsend (right) a national NAACP vice president and treasurer of the Clark fund. Looking on are Nelson M. Willis (left) Chicago branch NAACP president, and John Rogers (2nd from right) of the NAACP legal redress committee. Money raised in drive spearheaded by the NAACP, will be used to replace personal loss suffered by the Clarks when rioters smashed into their Cicero apartment last week completely destroying everything in sight. Willard Townsend (right) is also international president of the United Transport Service Employees, CIO.

File \$200,000 Bias Suit Against Suburb

CHICAGO. — ANP) — A \$200,000 damages suit was filed in U. S. District court here last week against the town of Cicero and its principal officers, charging racial discrimination in violation of the 14th amendment.

Plaintiffs in the suit are Harvey E. Clark, Jr., 29, and his wife, Johnetta, who claimed they were kicked, beaten and threatened by policemen when they sought to move into an apartment in the suburban town last June 7 and 8. The suit accuses town officials of conspiracy to harass and prevent their occupancy of the apartment.

Named as defendants are Henry J. Sandusky, town president, Police Chief Erwin Knonovsky, eight town trustees and town clerk Jerry Justin.

Clark, a CTA bus driver and World War II veteran, had arranged to rent an apartment in Cicero for \$60 a month. Since the incident, he and his family, which includes two children have been living with relatives in Chicago.

The defendants in the suit, however, have issued denials that there was any violence. One trustee pointed out that there were no hospital records to substantiate claims that the Clarks were injured. The chief clerk of the town, not a defendant in the suit, declared:

"The charges are completely false. There was no violence or manhandling. The police were instructed to prevent bloodshed."

The latter statement was construed by reporters to be an admission of racial discrimination in that officials approved of the idea of keeping Negroes out of the town, even though they wanted no violence.

The Clarks are being represented by Atty. Ulysses S. Keys, who is seeking a temporary injunction to restrain Cicero from "further harassing" his clients and a moving man, Maurice Scott Sr., who said he also had been threatened.

NORWALK PLANS TO FETE CICERO RIOT PRINCIPAL

One-Worlder Asks Clark to U. N. Day Event

Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 1 [Special]—Led by a one-worlder, this New England city today prepared to fete Harvey Clark Jr., the Chicago Negro who attempted to move his family into an apartment house in Cicero, Ill., touched off rioting that brought out the Illinois National Guard.

Clark will be a special guest here Aug. 9 when Norwalk celebrates what it calls United Nations day as part of the observance of the city's 300th anniversary.

He will be honored at a luncheon and, at the main celebration, is expected to sit on the speakers' platform with U. N. officials and such prominent persons as Connecticut's Democratic senators, Brien McMahon and William Benton.

Invited to Live There

Furthermore, Clark, his wife, and their son and daughter were invited to make Norwalk their permanent home but Clark declined, asserting he preferred to live in the middle west.

The invitation to be Norwalk's special guest next week was extended to the Clarks by the U. N. day committee which is headed by Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature.

Cousins, a globalist and a council member of the United World Federalists, was criticized in congress only last week for a government-paid European trip during which he was said to have spent his time plugging for a one-world government involving surrender of American sovereignty.

Rep. Taber [R., N. Y.] in recounting to the house what he termed one of the state depart-

ment's most amazing performances, said that Cousins was paid \$4,550 to spend 75 days abroad on a lecture tour intended to project "the American way of life" in southeast Asia.

Denounced "Witch Hunts"

During this state department financed tour, Taber said, Cousins assailed the American press, described world government as the "fastest growing movement in the United States," and denounced "Red witch hunts in America." He also sent numerous dispatches to his magazine criticizing congress for demanding State Secretary Acheson's ouster, Taber said.

The invitation to the Clark family to live here permanently was made by Cousins and Hoyt Catlin, former moderator for local "Town Hall" gatherings. It was reportedly extended a few days after the Cicero riots of July 11 and 12.

The publicity office of the Norwalk tercentenary committee today disclosed the Cousins committee's invitation to the Clarks to be special guests here next week.

Topping off the honors being paid to the family, the Silvermine Guild of Artists, a group of writers, painters, and musicians headed by, John Vassos, nationally known designer, has given Clark's 6 year old daughter a one year scholarship for study of the piano under the direction of guild members.

Norwalk has about 5,000 Negroes among its 50,000 residents.

The Cicero Indictments

Jury Indicts 7 For Anti-Negro Riot in Cicero

Harvey Clark
Village Head and Attorney and Police, Fire Chiefs Cited in Federal Action

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 (AP).—A Federal Grand Jury investigating violent race rioting in suburban Cicero in July today indicted four local officials and three policemen accused of depriving Harvey Clark jr., twenty-nine, Negro, bus driver, of his constitutional rights.

Mr. Clark's unsuccessful attempt to move his family into an apartment in the all-white town of 70,000 touched off rioting that continued sporadically for three days, the mob sometimes reaching 5,000. National Guard troops were called out to restore order. Twenty-three persons, including soldiers and policemen, were injured.

The Federal indictment, containing two counts, also named thirty-six other Cicero policemen as co-conspirators, but not as defendants. They are not subject to trial. *Dec. 12-14-51*

Maximum of Year and \$1,000

Each count carries a maximum penalty of \$1,000 fine or a year's imprisonment, or both.

The indictment charges the defendants deprived or conspired to deprive Mr. Clark of rights protected by the Constitution, and added:

"The co-conspirators and other town officials and other persons whose identities are to the grand jurors unknown would willfully prevent, hinder, impede and restrain any Negro inhabitant of the United States to enjoy access to any real property in the town of Cicero."

Those indicted are: Henry J. Sandusky, village president; Erwin Konovsky, police chief; Theodore H. Wesolowski, fire chief; Nicholas Berkos, village attorney; Roland Brani, sergeant of detectives, and Frank Janesik and Frank A. Lange, policemen.

Earlier Indictments Quashed

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath ordered the Federal investigation in September after Chicago civic groups and indi-

viduals criticized an investigation made of a Cook County Grand Jury.

The county grand jury returned an indictment accusing Mr. Clark's attorney; the woman who rented Mr. Clark an apartment in Cicero, and others of conspiracy to injure real estate values. It accused Chief Konovsky of misconduct in public office, but failed to name any persons involved in the actual violence.

All the county grand jury's indictments except the one against Chief Konovsky later were thrown out of court.

Mr. Clark has charged that the policemen and others warned him not to attempt to move into Cicero, and refused to give him protection.

The indictment charged that Chief Konovsky assaulted one Negro a month before the rioting and that he "did willfully fail and neglect" to disperse the mob the nights of the rioting, July 10-12. It said Mr. Sandusky left Cicero in violation of the law the second day of the rioting.

Four Officials Are Indicted In Cicero Riot

Richmond, Va
Federal Jury Action Also Hits 3 Policemen

James Dwyer
CHICAGO, Dec. 13 (AP).—A Federal grand jury investigating violent race rioting in suburban Cicero last July indicted four top village officials and three policemen today.

Dec. 12-14-51
They were accused of depriving Harvey Clark, Jr., 29, Negro bus driver, of his constitutional rights. Clark's unsuccessful attempt to move his family into an apartment in the all-white town of 70,000 touched off bloody rioting.

The rioting continued sporadically for three days, the mob sometimes reaching 5,000. National Guard troops were called out to restore order. Twenty-three persons, including soldiers and policemen, were injured. *P. 19*

The Federal indictment, containing two counts, also named 36 other Cicero policemen as co-

conspirators, but not as defendants. They are not subject to trial.

Each count carries a maximum penalty of \$1,000 fine or a year's imprisonment, or both.

Constitutional Rights Denied

The indictment charges the defendants deprived or conspired to deprive Clark of rights protected by the Constitution, and added:

"The co-conspirators and other town officials and other persons whose identities are to the grand jurors unknown would willfully prevent, hinder, impede and restrain any Negro inhabitant of the United States to enjoy access to any real property in the town of Cicero."

Those indicted are Henry J. Sandusky, village president; Erwin Konovsky, police chief; Theodore H. Wesolowski, fire chief; Nicholas Berkos, village attorney; Roland Brani, sergeant of detectives, and Frank Janesik and Frank A. Lange, policemen.

Attorney General McGrath ordered the Federal investigation in September after Chicago civic groups and individuals criticized an investigation made by a Cook County grand jury.

The county grand jury returned an indictment accusing Clark's attorney; the woman who rented Clark an apartment in Cicero, and others of conspiracy to injure real estate values. It accused Konovsky of misconduct in public office, but failed to name any persons involved in the actual violence.

All the county grand jury's indictments except the one against Konovsky later were thrown out of court.

Protection Refused

The first count in the Federal indictment accuses Konovsky, Wesolowski, Sandusky, Berkos and three policemen of conspiracy. The second accuses all the defendants except Wesolowski of violating the Civil Rights Statute by preventing Clark from occupying his apartment on June 8.

Clark has charged that the policemen and others warned him not to attempt to move into Cicero, and refused to give him protection.

The indictment charged that Konovsky assaulted one Negro a month before the rioting and that he "did willfully fail and neglect" to disperse the mob the nights of

the rioting, July 10-12. It said Sandusky left Cicero in violation of the law the second day of the rioting.

An attorney for the Cicero officials said they would surrender tomorrow and that bond probably would be set at \$500 each.

Clark has left his job as a bus driver for the Chicago Transit Authority and is living in a South Side Negro neighborhood with his wife and two small children.

A federal grand jury sitting in Chicago voted indictments against seven persons last week in connection with the disgraceful Cicero riots last July.

Named by the grand jury as responsible for the riots that developed when Harvey Clark tried to move his family into an apartment building in the all-white suburb were the town's president, police chief, fire chief, attorney and three police officers. *Defender*

The reasoning of the jury seems to be that these persons were responsible for the riots and violated the civil rights of the Clarks through acts of commission and omission. *Int. 12-22-51*

This position is in direct contrast with the fantastic reasoning of the county grand jury that studied the facts earlier.

By placing the blame where they did, the Cook County grand jury assumed that it is a criminal offense for a Negro to move into an all-white community.

It is not necessary to point out which of these two theories is consistent with our constitution.

The federal jury is to be commended for placing the blame where the blame really lies.

Since both juries were drawn from residents of the same general area, it might be assumed that the prosecutors assigned to the case were a factor in the new indictments. They too are worthy of praise. *P. 10*

The indictments justify the action of J. Howard McGrath, United States Attorney General in ordering the new investigation and the indignation of the Chicago Defender and the public over the county grand jury's indictments. *Chicago Defender*

We hope that the indictments will be prosecuted with the same diligence and efficiency with which the facts were placed before the federal grand jury so that we can tell the world that though we might not always be able to prevent such outrages as the Cicero riots, we do not approve them and prosecute to the limit of the law those responsible.

U. S. INDICTS 7 CONSPIRATORS WHO DENIED CIVIL RIGHTS TO CICERO WAR VET AND FAMILY

Black Dispatch

Accused Men Charged in Two Counts Unlike State Tribunal Which Sought to Penalize Blacks

Vol 12-22-51
CLARKS MAY MOVE BACK INTO HOME

CHICAGO — (ANP) — The federal grand jury investigating the July 11-12 anti-Negro riots in Cicero, Ill., an all-white suburb of Chicago, Thursday afternoon, indicted the president, three officials, and three policemen.

The accused men are charged on two counts—the violation of the civil rights of the Harvey E. Clarks, a Negro family that attempted to move into an apartment in Cicero, and conspiracy in connection with the actual rioting.

Charged with these federal violations on the true bill were the following:

Henry J. Sandusky, president of Cicero; Erwin Konovsky, chief of police; Theodore Wesolowski, fire marshal; Nicholas Berkos, town attorney, and Sgt. Roland Brani, Frank Janacek, and Frank Lange, police officers.

Action by the federal grand jury was quite in contrast with that taken in September by a Cook county grand jury which indicted only one official, Chief Konovsky, and instead charged conspiracy to three Negroes and two white persons, none of whom were in Cicero at the time of the riot.

Among the Negroes indicted was George N. Leighton, NAACP attorney who was acting in behalf of the Clark family in federal court action.

Clark Speechless, But Happy

Clark, the man who lost \$2,000 worth of furniture and valuable personal properties as a result of the riot, was almost speechless when he heard the results of the investigation. He declared:

"You know how I feel. I just don't know what to say."

After stopping to compose his thoughts, he said:

"My feeling is that it gives a minority group a restored faith in law enforcement agencies. In

the federal government I feel we do have one agency that will maintain law and order.

"Until this action, my morals was at its lowest ebb. Now, I am confident that everything will work out all right in this case.

"And I know that other minority throughout the nation can feel inspired as a result of this grand jury action."

Atty. Leighton, a victim of the county grand jury until a local judge quashed the indictment against him, said he was not sure an indictment would be made at first, but now he is pleased. He commented:

"This action will serve its purpose. Actually, it wouldn't have surprised me if there had been no indictment at all. The job of the federal grand jury is immensely more difficult than that of a state grand jury.

"Credit for the result of this hearing must go to Leo F. Tierney, the special prosecutor in charge of the case. He worked on the case both here and in Washington. His action is quite the opposite of that taken by State's Atty. John Boyle with the Cook county grand jury."

Accused Subject To \$1,000 Fine, Year In Jail

If found guilty, the accused men are subject to a maximum penalty of \$1,000 fine and one year in jail on each account.

Sandusky, Konovsky, Wesolowski, and Berkos are named in the first count. They are charged with conspiring with 36 police officers, not named as defendants,

to prevent any Negroes from moving into Cicero.

The second count charges that Sandusky, Konovsky, Berkos, and the three police officers violated the civil rights of Clark when they prevented him from moving into the building in question.

According to the grand jury statement, the conspiracy began March 1 when Chief Konovsky assigned a police detail to the apartment building at 6139 W. 19th st. in Cicero and plotted to keep any Negroes from moving in.

In June, police officers reportedly kept Clark from moving into the building, and on July 11 and 12, a mob as large as 5,000 at one time gathered around the building. They destroyed all of Clark's possessions and caused \$50,000 damages to the building. The Illinois National Guard had to be called in to quell the violence.

Later, a Cook county grand jury investigated the case, but indicted only Konovsky, charging him with failing to enforce the law as a police official. On the other hand it also named three Negroes and two whites, all victims of the riot, as conspirators to cause the police of Cicero to riot. All these indictments have been quashed.

Konovsky is still awaiting trial in the Criminal court.

The Civil Rights Violated

According to the indictment, these are the rights the Cicero officials violated:

"1. Not to be deprived of liberty or property without due process of law.

"2. Not to be denied the equal protection of the laws, which rights include the right to lease real property from another and the right to occupy, holds, possess and enjoy access to real property free from restraints or hindrances imposed by anyone acting under color of law, otherwise than as provided by law . . ."

Despite the apparently liberal decision, the jurors (10 women and 13 men) debated much over what they should do. The vote against Wesolowski was said to have been 14-9, Brani, 12-11, and the others, 13-10.

Foreman John F. Kreiner, an International Harvester executive, admitted that there was "a great deal of bias" in the jury. He said:

"From a legal aspect, as well as a moral aspect there was no other decision. We were cognizant also of the sociological and ethnical

aspects involving the treatment of Negroes. We can't treat them as they are treated down south."

What They Said About

The Indictments

Two editorials and numerous statements were made by civic leaders and groups in connection with the case.

The NAACP declared:

"The NAACP feels that the first step now has been taken. The next step will be to see to it that the Harvey Clarks move back into the apartment they have rented in Cicero."

The Chicago Sun-Times in an editorial, "The Cicero Indictments," declared:

"The federal grand jury and Special Prosecutor Leo F. Tierney are to be congratulated for the indictments handed down in the shameful Cicero riots case . . .

"To have done less in this un-American outbreak would have left an ineradicable blot on Cicero, Cook county and Illinois."

The Chicago Daily News in an editorial of the same name wrote:

"The federal grand jury did not duplicate the absurdities of the Cook county grand jury, which charged friends and allies of Harvey Clark with conspiracy to incite riot . . .

"The Cicero riots were a particularly flagrant and vicious denial of the rights that every citizen is supposedly guaranteed. The federal courts are doing their duty in demanding to know whether an official conspiracy existed in Cicero."

Tierney commented, "It was a hard-working, intelligent jury and the case was well investigated by the FBI."

Waistill H. Sharp, director of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, the group that went to Washington to seek a federal investigation, said:

"It marks a memorable day to the history of minority rights in Chicago, in America and in the world. Thursday, Dec. 13 was a tough day for Moscow."

On the other side, Asst. State's Atty. James A. Brown, who prosecuted the Cook county grand jury probe, declared:

"In part the federal jury confirmed what we did. If it could have gone into the question of conspiracy to incite riot, it would have indicted the same people we did."

The Blame for Cicero

Wanted Julius Thrus 10-25-51

Behind the Riot Lies a National Problem of Providing for Negro Expansion

By Charles Abrams

Mr. Abrams, a former counsel for the New York City Housing Authority, is vice-chairman of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

New York
A SPECIAL Federal Grand Jury has just been convened in Chicago to investigate into the riot which broke out last July when Harvey E. Clark Jr., a Negro war veteran, tried to move into an apartment house in all-white Cicero, Ill.

The Federal investigation was ordered by Attorney General J. Howard McGrath after a Cook County Grand Jury, which had investigated into the Cicero riot, had indicted the owner of the apartment house, her Negro rental agent, and her Negro lawyer, for conspiracy to bring down the market price of real estate by permitting a Negro to move into a white neighborhood—one of the strangest indictments in legal annals.

Also indicted was the lawyer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who defended Clark, one Norman Silverman, who was supposed to have distributed Communist literature during or after the riot, and the Chief of Police, who was charged with neglect of duty. Not one of the vandals who caused the riot was indicted, nor were the police who, at the point of a gun, tried to keep the owner from renting the apartment; nor were any of the police who stood by as the mob surged forward to throw flares into the building and rip out its interior. As far as the Cook County Grand Jury was concerned, the riot was all part of a Negro-Communist plot.

Chicago newspapers attacked the indictment with more than usual energy, civic organizations were "exasperated," and Gov. Adlai Stevenson expressed "shocked surprise." After McGrath's announcement that a Federal Grand Jury would be convened, the District Attorney of Cook County dropped the indictment against the N. A. A. C. P. lawyer. On Oct. 22, the indictments against the owner, her rental agent, her lawyer and Silverman were dismissed as well.

THE riot has been described by some as a by-product of Al Capone's rule over Cicero, while others call it an eruption started by "alien" Czechs and Poles unschooled in democratic ways. With the dismissal of the indictments and perhaps the indictment of some of the vandals, the probabilities are that the Cicero affair will be relegated to the convenient oblivion of disagreeable events.

Yet behind the riot is a problem that will not be solved by indictment or by dismissal of an indictment. The Cicero affair is part of a larger disorder which must be faced by the American public and its officials:

1. The Cicero riot is the sixth riot in Cook County since 1945, and the third since 1949. One of these riots broke out in adjoining Chicago only a few days before the Cicero riot. Another was quelled only after the intervention of 1,500 police. These outbreaks have either not been reported by the press or have received only passing mention.

2. Since 1949 there have been more than 100 "incidents" in the Chicago area involving bombings, arson, or similar depredations. One of these occurred a few days after the Cicero riot, when a bomb was dropped into the home of Dr. Percy Julian, eminent Negro scientist and co-discoverer of Cortisone—this is the second recent bombing of Dr. Julian's home. Another "incident" took the lives of twelve human beings when an incendiary set fire to a Negro's home. These burnings have become so common in Chicago that insurance companies have stopped writing fire insurance for Negroes building homes in certain sections.

3. In all of the six Cook County riots but one, police have shown little eagerness to protect the Negroes in their rights, and in some the police have even allowed the Negroes to be beaten before they would intercede. The Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, for example, described the unreported riot that preceded the Cicero outbreak the result of "a poor job of mob diagnosis, mob dispersal, force deployment."

4. The rioting against Negroes has been assuming a wide pattern. A few weeks ago, after a half-page ad appeared in "The Miami Daily

News," calling for a "mammoth motorcade," to protest the movement of fifty Negro families into an apartment house, the house was dynamited and \$200,000 in damage caused. In the Detroit area there have been a number of similar eruptions since the Sojourner Truth housing riot in 1942. One riot in 1943, of which the 1942 riot was called the "preliminary," cost thirty-five lives.

ONE of the more ominous aspects of the pattern is the growing use of governmental powers to keep the minorities in their place. This is facilitated by the growth of "all-white" cities and neighborhoods in which the political forces simply reflect the local homeowners' biases and fears.

In the Peoria Street riots in Chicago in November, 1949, for example, the small crowd could easily have been dispersed but was allowed to gather around the target and form into a mob of several thousands. Gangs roamed the streets freely, beating up Negroes, Jews, "intellectuals" and strangers. Some shouted "Let's burn down the University of Chicago—send them all back to Israel." One policeman told a "Daily News" reporter that it was all right to beat up certain people "because they were Communists." "How do you know they were Communists," the reporter asked. "Because they were Jews," replied the policeman. Two students who came to the police station to bail out mob victims were soundly beaten while another student vainly begged the precinct officers inside to save them.

Just prior to the Fernwood riot in 1947 a policeman wrote to a local newspaper charging Negroes with being knife-carriers and becoming bolder every day. He urged that the whites "organize and stop this menace to our way of life."

While considerable headway has been made toward securing better police co-operation by Chicago's Commission on Human Relations, the problem is far from solved.

THE abuse of public power to oppress Negroes is now fanning out in other directions. Carefully-phrased "zoning ordinances" are being used as a device for keeping

Negroes from building homes. Public works programs in many cities are being used as pretexts to clear out areas inhabited by minorities. Even slum clearance and urban redevelopment are becoming a form of "Negro clearance." More than a hundred "neighborhood improvement associations" in Chicago and a larger number in Detroit have become organized pressure groups, whose aim is to keep Negroes out of white neighborhoods by the use of political power.

The underlying cause of the recent riots in Chicago and elsewhere is the movement of Negroes from the South to take jobs in Northern cities. At the turn of the century of white owners operates upon Negroes generally lived in small clusters in various sections of cities and there was no competition for housing or social position with their neighbors. The Negro was most often part of the community and was accepted as such. In some New England cities this is still the pattern. In the South, Negroes often live on the same blocks with whites.

From 1910 to 1940, however, some 1,750,000 Negroes traveled from South to North, and by 1940 nine out of every ten Negroes in Northern and Western cities were living in urban areas. From 1940 to 1947 there was another migration of 2,700,000 non-whites.

THESE in-migrations are largely the aftermath of one national immigration policy which had closed the borders to Europeans who once filled the menial jobs in the economy, and another policy of economic expansion that has called for more unskilled and semi-skilled labor than existed in the urban labor pool. The Negroes—and Puerto Ricans and Mexicans—constitute this latest "wave of immigration."

While social assimilation or at least a pattern of co-existence was established for the prior in-migrating groups, the Negroes have found themselves at a special disadvantage. Though eligible for jobs in the cities, their main problem is that they are unable to compete for housing. Their only recourse is to crowd with others, live in substandard housing and pay exorbitant rents. The proportion of overcrowding for non-whites is four times as high as for whites, and the proportion of substandard housing is six times as great.

One of the consequences is that Negro families are suffering the ravages of tuberculosis at three times city averages, while infant mortality is at least two times as

high. Rents in some cities are so high they leave little for subsistence. In New York City I found one family paying \$120 a month for a two-room apartment in a Harlem slum. Similar conditions exist in other cities.

THIS bulging Negro population kept from diffusing into other parts of the cities like other newcomers, presses for additional dwellings upon the immediately adjoining sections. The white owners, fearful that infiltration by the Negroes might affect the social status of their neighborhood, change its patterns and diminish property values, move out en masse. The exodus of white owners operates upon values like a bank run or currency flight. The fears *per se* produce an unwarranted condition which would not have existed had the owners stayed put. Most often deteriorated areas are the most susceptible candidates for the sequence of desertion infiltration and influx by the in-migrating groups.

If the Negroes had been permitted to settle in outlying areas the current crisis might have been avoided. Chicago, for example, has enough empty lots to accommodate five times the number of Negroes in that city; Cook County could accommodate several million. But the Negroes have not been permitted to expand, while the residents feel threatened by their mere proximity and are ready to organize action, if necessary, to keep them where they are.

J. S. INDICTS 7 FOR SHARES IN CICERO RIOTING

Henry J. Sandusky, president of the village of Cicero, three Cicero officials, and three policemen were indicted yesterday by the special federal grand jury investigating the Cicero rioting last July.

Named with Sandusky were his



Sandusky [left] and Berkos

police chief, Erwin Konovsky, his fire marshal, Theodore Wesolowski, and the town attorney, Nicholas Berkos. The three policemen

named were Sgt. Roland Brani, Frank Janeczek, and Frank Lange.

Two Counts in Indictment

The indictment, containing two counts, accuses the defendants of violation of the civil rights statute and conspiracy in connection with the rioting which occurred when a Negro family tried to move into an apartment at 6139 W. 19th st., Cicero. *Part 2 P. 4*

The disorders reached their peak July 11 and 12 when the Illinois National Guard was called to the scene. The building was damaged.

The first count in the indictment charges the four Cicero officials conspired with 36 Cicero policemen to prevent any Negroes from moving into Cicero. Thirty-three policemen are named as co-conspirators but not as defendants.

The second count charges Sandusky, Berkos, Konovsky, and the three indicted policemen violated the law in preventing Harvey Clark Jr. and his family from moving into the 19th st. building.

Jail Possible Penalty

Conviction on each count carried the maximum penalty of a \$1,000 fine and a year in jail. Atty. Joseph Lustfield said the town officials and the three policemen would surrender on the indictment

today. Bond for each was set at \$500.

The indictment relates that the conspiracy to keep Clark out of the building began last March 31 when Konovsky assigned a police detail at the apartments. Konovsky is accused of failure to disperse a mob at the building and of



Lange [left], Konovsky [center], and Brani.

assaulting Charles S. Edwards, Negro real estate dealer, on one occasion.

U. S. Investigation Ordered

The indictment also charges the defendants threatened the Clark family to keep them from moving into the building and failed to offer them any protection. Sandusky is accused of leaving Cicero when mob violence flared at the building July 11.

The federal investigation was announced a day after the Cook county grand jury indicted six persons, including Konovsky and Camille De Rose, former owner of the building. All the state indictments, except the one charging Konovsky with malfeasance in office, subsequently were quashed.

The federal grand jury was empaneled Oct. 22 and Leo F. Tierney, Chicago attorney, was named special assistant attorney general in charge of the investigation. Forty-five witnesses testified in the federal inquiry.

'The Legal Aftermath in Cicero

Local Law Enforcement Having Failed, It Is Hoped Federal Action Will Be Efficacious

By Walter White

The following report by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is a sequel to his article which appeared in this space on July 23 on the Cicero riots.

THE indictments recently handed down by the Cook County Grand Jury in connection with the Cicero riots of July 10 and 11 are being likened to penalization of a hold-up victim for bruising the knuckles of the thug who attacked him. The Chicago newspapers, religious and labor leaders and community organizations are denouncing the indictments—not of the rioters but of the former and present owners of the apartment building, the real estate agent, a furrier who is alleged to have distributed "Communist" literature two weeks after the riot, and, most inexplicable of all, the attorney who obtained a Federal court injunction which ordered the Cicero police to stop violating the law in threatening physical violence and restraining the Harvey Clarks from moving into the apartment they had rented.

Readers of the Herald Tribune may remember the report in this space based on first-hand investigation of the almost total destruction of the modern, twenty-apartment building by a mob conservatively estimated to number 6,000 because Harvey Clark, a World War II veteran and university graduate, had rented one of the apartments to shelter his wife, also a college graduate, and their two infant children. As primitive people exorcised their real or imagined enemies by throwing knives or darts into a dummy, in Cicero enraged and fear-ridden hoodlums vented their wrath in keeping "Cicero white" by throwing home-made "Molotov cocktails" and other destructive weapons into the building.

WHILE the rioting was at its peak, 117 of the mobbists were arrested in the act. At least forty-eight rioters are easily and unmistakably identifiable in photographs which "Life" published July 23. Scores of others were pictured in Chicago and other newspapers. Evidence of criminal acts were gathered by the F. B. I., presumably by State's Attorney John S. Boyle's

office and Cook County Sheriff John Babb's deputies. A considerable amount of evidence was gathered and turned over to the authorities by private organizations.

When public protest against inaction of the State's Attorney's office forced Mr. Boyle to action through the Cook County Grand Jury, there was hope that Cicero's disgrace would be atoned for by definitive action. The hope lived as rumors of the grand jury toward the riot began to circulate throughout Cook County. And Chicago newspapers sternly warned the State's Attorney and the grand jury of their responsibility—but seemingly of little effect. The worst fears of those who demanded corrective action were fulfilled. Not one of the known rioters was indicted with the exception of Chief of Police Ervin Konovsky who was mildly charged with failure to do his "full duty."

THE indictment which shocked even hardened Chicago was that of George N. Leighton, chairman of the legal redress committee of the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Leighton is a brilliant, conscientious Harvard Law School graduate who is described by Dean Erwin Griswold of the Harvard Law School as one of the best and most conscientious graduates of that institution. When the Harvey Clarks were forcibly barred by the Cicero police from moving furniture into the apartment in June, they appealed to the Chicago N. A. A. C. P. and Mr. Leighton was requested to give them aid gratis. He asked for and received an injunction in the United States District Court restraining the Cicero police force from physically preventing the Clarks moving into the apartment. When that Federal injunction was ignored and even flouted, Mr. Leighton, on behalf of his client, asked for a contempt citation against the police. He also filed a suit for damages on behalf of the Clarks for destruction of their property, for physical violence against them by Chief of Police Konovsky and his officers and for humiliation.

The indictment of Mr. Leighton and four others is so incredible and so much at variance with every concept of American law that it is

unique. Mr. Leighton is charged with the others as "conspiring to injure property . . . by causing a depreciation in the real estate market price by renting to Negroes." They are also charged with "unlawfully, willfully and maliciously inciting, persuading and encouraging a large number, to wit: about 3,000 people, some of whom were armed with stones, bricks and divers other dangerous weapons, unlawfully, riotously and tumultuously to assemble . . . and doing unlawful acts, with force and violence, against the personal property, goods and chattels of said Harvey Clark and Johnette Clark."

At the time of the riot, no dark-skinned person could have remained alive in Cicero, so violent were the whipped-up emotions, prejudices and passions of the mob. Mr. Leighton was fifteen miles away on the South Side of Chicago. But he and the four others were indicted for "unlawfully and maliciously inciting, persuading and encouraging" said rioters "when they were commanded in the name of the State of Illinois . . . immediately and peaceably to disperse, to 'neglect and refuse to disperse without unnecessary delay' . . . and 'to remain present at the scene of said riot and continue to riot and continue to injure and destroy said personal property, goods and chattels.' . . . This appears to be the most extraordinary example of remote control known even in the modern scientific world.

IT IS not known what pressures other than their own prejudices and fears caused the Cook County grand jury to hand down so extraordinary a series of indictments. However, two heartening developments have resulted. The first of these is the almost unanimous condemnation of State's Attorney Boyle and of the grand jury throughout the Chicago area. Thoughtful Americans suddenly awoke to the fact that under the same theory any judge who ruled against racial segregation, the members of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, the members of the United States Supreme Court who ruled that racial segregation by means of ordinances, laws and restrictive covenants is a violation of the Constitution, any real estate dealer who even suggests the sale or rental of property to a Negro in any neighborhood which is not 100 per

cent colored, or any newspaper editor or minister or private individual who condemns racial or religious segregation as unconstitutional is also indictable. Adolph Hitler's decrees against Jews went no further than this.

The second encouraging development is Attorney General J. Howard McGrath's order that a Federal grand jury investigate not only the riot and rioters but the action of the Cook County grand jury as well. Officials of the Department of Justice and the F. B. I. have revealed that investigation by the latter clearly establishes the violation of Federal law. Appalled by the grand jury's tacit approval of the now world-notorious Cicero rioters, decent elements in Chicago are hopeful that Federal government action will be efficacious now that local law enforcement has collapsed so completely. Upon the effectiveness of that action will depend in large measure whether further rioting will break out not only in Chicago but in other parts of the nation as well.

Negro Chased From Home In Cicero May Still Return

By the Associated Press

CLEVELAND, Oct. 8.—Harvey E. Clark, Jr., the Negro chased from his Cicero, Ill., apartment by mob violence, says he may still return to the Chicago suburb.

"If we are able to move in and can get adequate protection, we still intend to go back to Cicero," the 29-year-old bus driver yesterday told a local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Clark, who was accompanied here by his wife and two children, moved to Cicero from Nashville, Tenn., last year. He is now living in Chicago and is on leave of absence from his job with the Chicago Transit Authority.

When he moved into the apartment in Cicero, he said, he knew no other Negroes lived there, but "I didn't know there were no Negroes in Cicero."

Name Lawyer for U.S. Probe of Cicero Riot

Appointment of Leo F. Tierney, a Chicago attorney, as special assistant attorney general to conduct a federal grand jury investigation of the Cicero rioting last July was announced yesterday by Otto Kerner Jr., United States attorney.

Kerner said he and Tierney will appear before Judge John P. Barnes in federal District court, probably today, to ask impaneling of a special grand jury. It probably will start hearing evidence in about 10 days.

Appointed by McGrath

Tierney was appointed by Atty. Gen. McGrath. The day after the Cook county grand jury con-



U. S. Atty. Kerner [left] and Leo F. Tierney in federal building yesterday.

cluded an investigation of the case Sept. 26 after indicting six persons, McGrath announced to a delegation representing the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination that he would order a federal inquiry.

Kerner said a special assistant attorney general from the justice department's civil rights division in Washington will be assigned to assist Tierney. He said indictments will be sought under section 242, title 18, of the United States code "if evidence sufficiently indicates that any person was deprived of rights, privileges, or immunities protected by the Constitution or laws . . . or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such in-

habitant being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than its peak July 11 and 12, a 20 Platt, 231 S. La Salle st. He was are prescribed for the punishment apartment building at 6139 W. born in Lead, S. D., and obtained of citizens. . . . The section provides fines u after the family of Harvey Clark city of South Dakota in 1917. Jr., Negro bus driver, attempted He was in private practice in to move into it. Tierney, 56, of 6858 South Shore until he was named a special at- torney for the agriculture depart- dr., is a member of the law firm ment in 1933. He joined the jus-

tice department in 1935 and opened the first anti-trust division regional office in Chicago in 1937. He returned to private practice in 1940.

10-10-51
Police Chief Cited

The county grand jury indicted Erwin Konovsky, Cicero police chief, on Sept. 12 for alleged misconduct of a public officer in connection with the rioting.

At the same time, it indicted five persons for alleged conspiracy to cause the riot. They were Mrs. Camille De Rose, former owner of the building; George C. Adams, Negro attorney and present owner; George Leighton, Negro attorney representing Clark; Charles Edwards, Negro, agent in renting the apartment to Clark, and Norman Silverman, 8001 Edgewater rd., North Riverside, alleged communist sympathizer.

Judge Wilbert F. Crowley of Criminal court yesterday scheduled a hearing for tomorrow on motions on behalf of the five indicted for conspiracy to quash the indictments.

Bus Driver and Family in Cicero Riot Honored at Norwalk's UN Day Program

Norwalk, Conn.—Harvey E. Clark, Jr., and his family, whose attempt last month to move into their new \$60-a-month apartment in the lily-white community of Cicero, Illinois, precipitated a race riot that reverberated throughout the world, were lavishly feted Aug. 9, as guests of honor at the annual United Nations Day celebration of the City of Norwalk.

The day's celebration started as Mr. and Mrs. Clark and their children—Michele, 8, and Harvey III, 6—left New York's Hotel Biltmore for Norwalk to attend a luncheon given by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Grace Baptist church. Later in the afternoon, the Clarks joined a group of United Nations representatives, who arrived in a motor cavalcade, for a reception at Silver Mine Hall. Michele, whose piano was destroyed by hoodlums when the apartment was ransacked, received a scholarship for her musical education.

At 6:00 p.m. the Clarks participated in a United Nations Day parade through the heart of the city, culminating in a reception at Matthews Park. Mr. Clark and Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, were on the dais.

After having dinner at the home of Mrs. Herbert Langer, the Clark family left Norwalk to return to New York City, where they appeared on the midnight program of Barry Gray, popular commentator and disc jockey.

Still Plan to Move to Cicero

Although Norwalk welcomed the Clarks and invited them to make their home in this city, Mr. Clark indicated that he and his family still plan to move to Cicero after the destroyed building has been renovated, "as a matter of principle, and without thought of martyrdom."

"I am not a crusader," Mr. Clark asserted at a press conference at the NAACP national office. "We had to have a place to stay. We had one room and part of a hallway in a 75- or 80-year-old building that was a firetrap. We had been looking for an apartment for a year. Every night when I came home from work my

wife was crying 'Get me out of here!'"

"Being a bus driver, I could not afford \$125 a month for a decent apartment in Chicago," he stated. "When the apartment in Cicero—four rooms for \$60—became available to us, we were naturally overjoyed. We looked at it only as a decent place to live; we didn't even know there were no Negroes living in the community."

About twenty-five reporters and photographers attended the Clarks' press conference Aug. 8. Newsreels, television films and radio recordings were taken.

NAACP Files Suit

Realizing that the issue has grown into something much larger than his family's attempt to find a home, Mr. Clark is now determined that they shall not give up the fight to move to Cicero and live there in peace and harmony with their white neighbors. The Chicago branch of the NAACP, through George Leighton, chairman of its legal redress committee, has filed a damage suit for \$200,000 on Mr. Clark's behalf in federal court. Mr. Clark is also expected to appear next week before a Cook County Grand Jury investigating the rioting.

NAACP Urges Housing Probe

In the meantime, Mr. White, who made an on-the-scene probe during the riot, urged Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois to investigate the housing factors behind the disturbance.

Seven Indicted On Civil Rights' Violation Charges

CHICAGO (AP)—The village president of suburban Cicero and six other persons were indicted Thursday by a federal grand jury which investigated race rioting in Cicero last summer.

The village president is Harry J. Sandusky.

The other indicted are chief Edwin Konovsky of the Cicero police; Theodore J. Wesolowski, chief of the fire department; police Sgt. Roland Brani, policeman Frank A. Janacek, policeman Frank A. Lange and village attorney Nicholas Berkos.

The federal grand jury began its investigation Nov. 5 after a Cook county grand jury had investigated the disorders earlier.

The sporadic riots lasted nearly three days in July and resulted in the calling out of the Illinois National Guard.

The disorders stemmed from efforts of Harvey Clark, Jr., a Negro bus driver, to move his family into the all-white suburb.

The indictment charged the defendant conspired to deprive Clark of his constitutional rights and also violated the civil rights statutes.

Negro And White Leaders Protest Action Of Jury

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Chicago justice, Cicero right grand jury style is being questioned here by civic leaders, Negro and white, as a result of grand jury indictments which saw three Negroes and three whites charged with crimes.

The grand jury, in action nearly two months, failed to indict any person actually connected with the Cicero riots which saw thousands of whites mob a building, July 11 and 12, at 6139 W. 19th Street in Cicero because a Negro family had rented an apartment there.

Although no Negroes participated in the violence, the all white grand jury charged three of them, including the Chicago Branch NAACP attorney and the Negro owner, and the former white owner of the building with conspiracy to damage property. Also indicted was a so-called "Communist sympathizer."

In an action on the other side of the fence, the jurors did indict Cicero Police Chief Erwin Konovsky for failing to enforce the law in the incident.

Indicted were the following persons on the following charges:

Chief Konovsky for failure to discharge his duty, misconduct in office for failure to suppress riot.

George N. Leighton, Jr., attorney for the Chicago branch NAACP and for the Negro family victimized by the riot; George C. Adams, attorney who now owns the building, and Charles Edwards, real estate agent who managed the building, all Negroes;

Mrs. Camille De Rose, white former owner who sold the building to Adams who originally was her attorney, and Norman Silverman, reputed to have distributed "subversive" literature at the scene of the riot, all for conspiracy to damage property.

Specifically, the indictment charged that the five "conspirators" "maliciously and willfully" brought on "depreciation in the marketing and selling price and income to the respective owners by renting and causing to be rented to Harvey and Johnetta Clark and by enticing and encouraging them to move into, the property at 6139 W. 19th Street."

The violence was caused by the attempts of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Clark, Jr. and their two children to move into the apartment in question. Originally, they tried to move into their newly leased apartment

in June, but were halted at the door by Cicero police officers.

After taking their case to a federal court, the Clarks were awarded the right of police protection when the court ordered Cicero law enforcement officials to protect the Clarks as they would any other citizens. Cicero has no Negro residents.



ATTY. GEN. McGRATH

U. S. Steps Into Cicero Riot Case

Hope that firm action would be taken against those responsible for the Cicero riots of last July was revived in Chicago last week when U. S. Atty. General J. Howard McGrath ordered a federal investigation of the "outrage Oct. 10-12-51."

Meanwhile, the Cook County Grand Jury was dismissed after failing to clear the muddled Cicero situation. The Jury drew universal condemnation when it failed to indict any of the rioters three weeks ago.

Otto Kerner, Jr., U.S. attorney in Chicago, said more than 200 witnesses will be called in the Federal Grand Jury investigation of the riots. Kerner estimated that it will take him at least two weeks to prepare the case and predicted the October Grand Jury will carry over into November in order to return its findings.

Attorneys said the jury will probably be asked to determine whether indictments should be returned charging violations of the federal civil rights statutes. These statutes provide fines up to \$5,000 and imprisonment up to 10 years for persons violating or conspiring to violate civil rights of individuals as guaranteed by the Constitution and federal law.

The FBI planned to have agents in Cicero police court Tuesday when 117 persons arrested during the disorders were to have hearings.

FBI agents have questioned property owners and members of the Cicero police department. Their report was forwarded to Washington but was denied to the county grand jury.

The riots centered around the family of Harvey Clark, Jr., a graduate of Fisk university and CTA bus driver here, who attempted to occupy an apartment in the Chicago suburb of Cicero. The rioting reached a peak on the nights of July 11 and 12 and was quelled after Illinois Gov. Adlai Stevenson ordered some 500 national guardsmen to the scene to quiet an anti-Negro mob estimated at 10,000 persons.

The Cook County Grand Jury, first holdover panel under a new state law, voted Sept. 18 to indict George N. Leighton, attorney for Clark in a civil suit growing out of the disorder; Miss Camille De Rose, former owner of the apartment building, and her former lawyer, George C. Adams.

Indictments were returned also against Charles E. Edwards, rental agent who leased the apartment to Harvey Clark, Jr., and Norman Silverman, accused Communist sympathizer.

All were indicted for inciting to riot and are free on bond.

Erwin Konovsky, Cicero police chief, was indicted for misconduct in public office.

NEW PANEL TO SIFT CICERO RACE RIOTS

Federal Grand Jury Will Study
Case in Answer to Critics
of Cook County Inquiry

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—As the result of sharp criticism directed at the Cook County grand jury for its handling of the Cicero riots case, a special Federal grand jury will be convened Monday in an attempt to determine whether Constitutional rights were denied.

There have been widespread accusations that the first investigation was "a whitewash" as the county panel handed up only two indictments without naming anyone actually involved in the rioting. It is expected that more than 100 witnesses will be called in the Federal inquiry.

The riots occurred on July 10, 11 and 12 after Harvey E. Clark Jr., a Negro bus driver, attempted to move into an apartment he had rented in suburban Cicero. They reached their peak when, despite the presence of Illinois National Guard troops, more than 3,000 persons broke through the lines, wrecked the building and set it afire. Twenty-three soldiers, policemen and civilians were injured before order was restored. Mr. Clark was not in Cicero during the worst of the outbreaks.

Because of the defiance of law and order, coupled with the charge that the Cicero police took no steps to prevent it, a grand jury investigation was begun.

The findings of this body have since been termed "a legal farce," "a fiasco" and "a shame and disgrace to the citizens of this country." The latter remark was made by Michael Mann, regional director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, whose telegram to President Truman was instrumental in the order for a Federal inquiry.

One indictment charged Police Chief Erwin Konovsky with misfeasance in office for failure to take action against the vandals

and those who stoned the enforcement officers and citizenry. An action to quash this indictment will be heard next Thursday.

The second indictment named George Leighton, Mr. Clark's attorney; Mrs. Camille de Rose, former owner of the building; George C. Adams, beneficiary of a trust that owns the building; Charles Edwards, the rental agent; and Norman Silverman, who reportedly was seen at the riot but was not arrested until a month later while passing out handbills bearing the name of the Communist party of Illinois.

Frank Broz, Cicero real estate dealer, asserted this week that an attempt to gain an exorbitant price for an apartment building precipitated the riots. He charged that Mrs. deRose deliberately raised a race issue to further the scheme.

Mr. Broz asserted that she bought the twenty-apartment building for \$65,000 in 1944. When tenants protested an illegal rent increase, he said, Mrs. deRose threatened to sell the building to Negroes.

"She made this threat publicly first in August, 1950," said Mr. Broz. "She attended a meeting of Cicero property owners to protest rent controls. She criticized the rent control law and said that if Cicero rents were not decontrolled she intended to sell the building to negroes."

Suits Over Rent Rises
Mr. Broz added that although Cicero rents were not decontrolled, Mrs. deRose raised rents. Tenants sued her to recover overcharges. Later, she settled these suits in Federal District Court by paying a total of \$2,594 in damages and court costs.

"In the interest of the community and to forestall trouble," Mr. Broz asserted, "I undertook to arrange for the purchase of the building by Cicero citizens."

The real estate man said he first went to Mr. Adams, told him he was interested in the building and indicated that he had \$85,000 available for the purchase. He declared that Mr. Adams told him that Mrs. deRose had a \$130,000 offer for the building and that probably she would sell it for \$140,000.

The \$140,000 price was too high for Mr. Broz and his backers, he said. A second attempt to buy the building also failed for the same reason.

In August, more than a month after the rioting, Mrs. deRose filed a suit against Mr. Adams. In the suit she disclosed that she had conveyed the building to Mr. Adams after obtaining a \$65,000 mortgage on it. She also said that Mr. Adams had agreed to pay her

an additional \$38,000—a total of \$103,000.

She charged that Mr. Adams had obtained the title to the building by fraud last March. She asked that the building be returned to her.

Mr. Broz said he told the story of the negotiations for the purchase of the building to the County Grand Jury.

All of those indicted were charged with conspiracy to damage and devalue property and incite a riot.

Seventy Witnesses Heard

The grand jury reached this decision after hearing seventy witnesses during 100 hours of sessions in three months.

On Oct. 11, during a hearing in Criminal Court before Judge Wilbert F. Crowley to quash the second indictment, Assistant State's Attorney James A. Brown made a motion at the outset to nolle prosequere (not to prosecute) the action against Mr. Leighton. The motion was granted. This was the first evidence of weakness in the state's case and it was one that had caused considerable amazement to most lawyers.

Mr. Leighton, who represents the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, came into the case on June 8 when Mr. Clark tried to enter his newly-rented apartment and was forcibly prevented from doing so.

Mr. Clark charged in a \$200,000 damage suit against Cicero and its officials that he had been beaten by the police and told to get out of town.

On June 26, Mr. Leighton went before Judge John P. Barnes in Federal Court and obtained an injunction against the Cicero officials who were admonished by the jurist.

On July 10, accompanied by a guard of policemen and deputy sheriffs, Mr. Clark moved some furniture into the apartment and it was not long after that the series of riots started. Sheriff John E. Babbs appeared on the scene when the crowds grew and pleaded with them to refrain from violence, but he had hardly left when the mob took over and broke Clark's windows.

National Guard at Scene

As the violence grew the following day, the National Guard was ordered into the area. This angered the mobs and brought the issue to its climax. When the fighting ended, ninety-nine persons had been arrested. Of this number fifty-five cases still are pending in the courts, forty-four persons have been acquitted, nine fined \$10 and one fined \$25. This, plus the two indictments, is the sum total of action so far taken against those involved in the incident.

The defendants in the second indictment are a con-

spiracy to lower real estate values by moving a Negro into the district. Their attorneys already have indicated they will fight this on constitutional grounds as they believe they have a right to move anywhere they please. William R. Ming Jr., an Attorney General and representative of the N. A. A. C. P., contested the validity of the indictment last week.

The state maintains there was such a conspiracy to lower property values and that, as a result of it, the riots occurred.

Meanwhile, the special Federal grand jury investigation under Leo F. Tierney, well-known trust-bust-

Cicero rioting to be investigated

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 — (AP) — A special Grand Jury on Nov. 5 will begin a full-scale investigation of the rioting in suburban Cicero last July.

The jury of 13 men and 10 women was sworn in yesterday as a judge in State Criminal Court quashed indictments against four persons accused of conspiring to cause the riots.

The September Cook County Grand Jury had indicted six persons in connection with the rioting. The disturbances started July 10 after Harvey E. Clark, Jr., a Negro bus driver, had attempted to move his family into an apartment building. The disorders were halted on July 12 after National Guardsmen were rushed to the suburb.

U. S. Indicts 7 in Cicero Race Riot; Says Officials Violated Civil Rights

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13—A special Federal grand jury today ended its investigation of the race rioting last July in suburban Cicero by indicting the President of the town, three other officials and three policemen.

Named with the town's President, Henry J. Sandusky, were the police chief, Erwin Konovsky; the fire marshal, Theodore Wesolowski, and the town attorney, Nicholas Berkos. The three policemen were Sgt. Roland Brani, Frank Janacek and Frank Lange.

The indictment, containing two counts, accused the defendants of violation of civil rights statutes in connection with the rioting, which occurred when Henry Clark Jr., a Negro, tried to move his family into an apartment building.

The disorders reached a peak July 11 and 12 when the Illinois National Guard was called to the

scene. The building was damaged and set afire when more than 3,000 persons broke through the lines. Before the Guardsmen restored order, twenty-three soldiers, policemen and civilians were injured.

Mr. Clark never occupied the apartment and was not present during the rioting. He was a Chicago bus driver at the time, but now is a salesman for a sausage manufacturer and lives in a South Side Negro neighborhood.

The first count in the indictment charged that the four Cicero officials had conspired with thirty-six Cicero policemen to prevent any Negroes from moving into Cicero. The thirty-six policemen, who constitute half of the town's force, are named as co-conspirators, but not as defendants.

The second count named Mr. Sandusky, Mr. Berkos, Mr. Konovsky and the three indicted policemen. It charged them with violating the civil rights statutes in preventing the Clarks from moving into the building.

A conviction on each count carries a maximum penalty of \$1,000 fine and a year in jail. Bond for each defendant was set at \$500. The case was assigned to Judge Walter J. Babuy.

The indictment charged that a conspiracy to keep Mr. Clark out

of the building began last March 31 when Chief Konovsky assigned a police detail at the building. Mr. Konovsky is accused of failing to disperse a mob at the building and, on one occasion, of assaulting Charles S. Edwards, a Negro real estate dealer.

The indictment also charged that the defendants had threatened the Clark family to keep them from moving into the building and had failed to offer them any protection. Mr. Sandusky is accused of leaving Cicero when mob violence flared at the building on July 11.

The Federal investigation had been started a day after the Cook County Grand Jury, in a separate investigation, indicted six persons, including Mr. Konovsky, Mr. Edwards and Mrs. Camille de Rose, former owner of the building. All the indictments, except one charging Mr. Konovsky with malfeasance in office, subsequently were thrown out of court.

The Federal grand jury was impaneled Oct. 22 and Leo F. Tierney, a Chicago attorney, was named special assistant attorney general in charge of the investigation. Forty-five witnesses testified in the inquiry.

Action Is Applauded

Following the announcement of the indictments today, Michael Mann, regional director of the Con-

gress of Industrial Organizations, who had petitioned President Truman for a Federal investigation, sent a telegram to the President that said in part:

"In these days when the evils of totalitarianism are riding rampant throughout the world, it is heartening to know that where local law-enforcement breaks down in America the Federal Government stands ready to uphold the civil liberties of our citizens."

George Leighton, chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, commented:

"In our judgment, the action of the Federal grand jury justifies our faith in the Federal Constitution and the Federal judicial system."

Nelson M. Willis, president of the Chicago chapter of the N.A.A.C.P., said that the jury's action "has saved Cook County from disgrace in the eyes of the world."

"The next step," he added, "will be to see to it that the Clarks move back into the apartment they rented in Cicero."

Mr. Sandusky is expected to issue a formal statement on the jury's action tomorrow. Mr. Konovsky said, "No comment." Mr.

Weslowski declared, "I'm taken by surprise." Mr. Berkos was reported out of town.

7 Indicted In Cicero Over Rioting

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 (AP).—Seven of suburban Cicero's city officials and policemen were indicted today on civil rights violation charges as the result of a riot which broke out last July when a Negro tried to move into an apartment in a white neighborhood.

Thirty-six Cicero policemen were named as co-conspirators but not as defendants. "Diverse other town officials and other persons not known" also were listed in this category.

The riot occurred July 11,

when Harvey E. Clark, jr., a bus driver, and his wife and two children, tried to move into the white neighborhood. The apartment and the building in which it is located were damaged during day-long violence, which was broken up by Illinois National Guardsmen.

The grand jury returned a two-count indictment. Named on a conspiracy charge in the first count were Police Chief Erwin Konovsky, Town President Henry J. Sandusky, Fire Marshal Theodore H. Wesolowski and

Town Attorney Nicholas Berkos.

The second count, charging violation of Clark's civil rights, named Konovsky, Sandusky, Berkos, Police Sgt. Roland Brani and Patrolmen Frank Janacek and Frank Lange. They were accused of preventing Clark from occupying the apartment June 8.

Konovsky was charged with having failed to disperse mobs that massed around the building. The policemen were named as having been present at the scene of rioting.

Cicero Hoodlums Ruined Hers

Brand New Piano For Little Michele



Michele Clark, 8, tries out a new piano as her mother and Norwalk's Silver Mine Guild of Artists director look on.

NEW YORK—Eight-year-old Michele Clark was assured this week that her piano, destroyed by hoodlums during the recent Cicero rioting, would soon be replaced.

Listeners to the program conducted by New York commentator and disc jockey, Barry Gray, contributed a total of \$703, after Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, appeared on the program and described the Cicero violence. Mr. Gray presented the sum to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey E. Clark Jr., for Michele, and announced that four piano companies—three in New York and one in Chicago—have offered to sell the Clarks a \$1,100 piano at a discount.

Michele's musical education was further guaranteed when the Silvermine Guild of Artists of Norwalk, Conn., awarded her a year's scholarship in piano instruction during ceremonies at which the Clarks were guests of honor last week.

The family was honored at the tercentenary and United Nations Day celebration of the City of Norwalk following the Norwalk festivities they returned to New York for a number of radio and television appearances and then went back to Chicago to press the \$200,000 damage suit filed in their behalf by the Chicago branch of the NAACP.

Cicero Policemen Failed in Duty Say Witnesses

CHICAGO (NNPA) — Three witnesses, reportedly, told the Cook County grand jury last Friday that Cicero policemen failed to do their duty by not suppressing the recent riot. James A. Brown, Assistant State's Attorney who is conducting the grand jury proceedings, said witnesses were Lieut. Edward Witry of the county sheriff's police, George Parker of the sheriff's office and Howard W. West, chief deputy sheriff.

Brown said the witnesses testified that Henry J. Sandusky, president of Cicero, was out of town when the rioting occurred July 11, and that the chief of police, Irvin Konovsky, was not at the scene. The star number of one Cicero policeman was given the jury.

Treated Royally in Norwalk; Decide to Live There

Cicero Victims to Live in Conn.

NORWALK, Conn.—Harvey Clark, his wife and two children were back in Chicago this week after being given the V.I.P. treatment by this entire little industrial city of 50,000 population which is celebrating its 300th anniversary.

Before leaving, Clark told his hosts that he would make his permanent home in Norwalk.

"There are things I must see through back in Cicero," he said, "But after that is finished I shall return here with my family and make this city my home."

En route to Norwalk he had said he definitely intended to move into Cicero, the Illinois town which formerly housed headquarters of the infamous Al Capone gang. There, in June, he and his family had been the victims of a mob of 5,000 white who threw their furniture out of the apartment they had rented and then wrecked the building and the Clark furniture to keep the Clarks from moving in. No Negroes live in Cicero.

Clark was elected an honorary citizen of Norwalk in a day-long series of gala festivities spark-plugged by Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature; Stanley Joseloff, Norwalk industrialist; John Vassos, United Artists' writer, and Hoyt Catlin, a socialite resident of the adjoining town of New Canaan which also participated in the tercentenary.

Clark came to Norwalk accompanied by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP and Russell B. Babcock, Chicago, executive director of the Illinois Commission of Human Relations.

Industrialist Joseloff announced that housing would be made available for the Clarks by the time they moved to Norwalk and that a job would also be given him.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark, somewhat overwhelmed by the cordial and heartfelt treatment given them by strangers of this Yankee city, said over and over again, "You people are wonderful, we hardly expected this. It's like a dream. We are very very pleased."

SIX ARE INDICTED IN CICERO RIOTS

Police Chief Charged with Misconduct in Office

(The Associated Press)

Chicago, Sept. 10.—A Cook County grand jury investigating recent Cicero, Ill., race riots Tuesday indicted six persons, including Erwin Konovsky Cicero police chief.

Konovsky was charged with misconduct in public office. His bond was fixed at \$5,000. In another indictment five persons were charged with conspiring to injure property, cause financial loss to property owners and to cause riot.

The three-day rioting began

July 10 when Harvey E. Clark Jr., a Negro bus driver attempted to move into an apartment building in the all-white suburb.

The rioters, estimated to have numbered as many as 5000 at times, pitched Clark's furniture out of the building and burned it. The building itself also was heavily damaged.

The five named in the second indictment are:

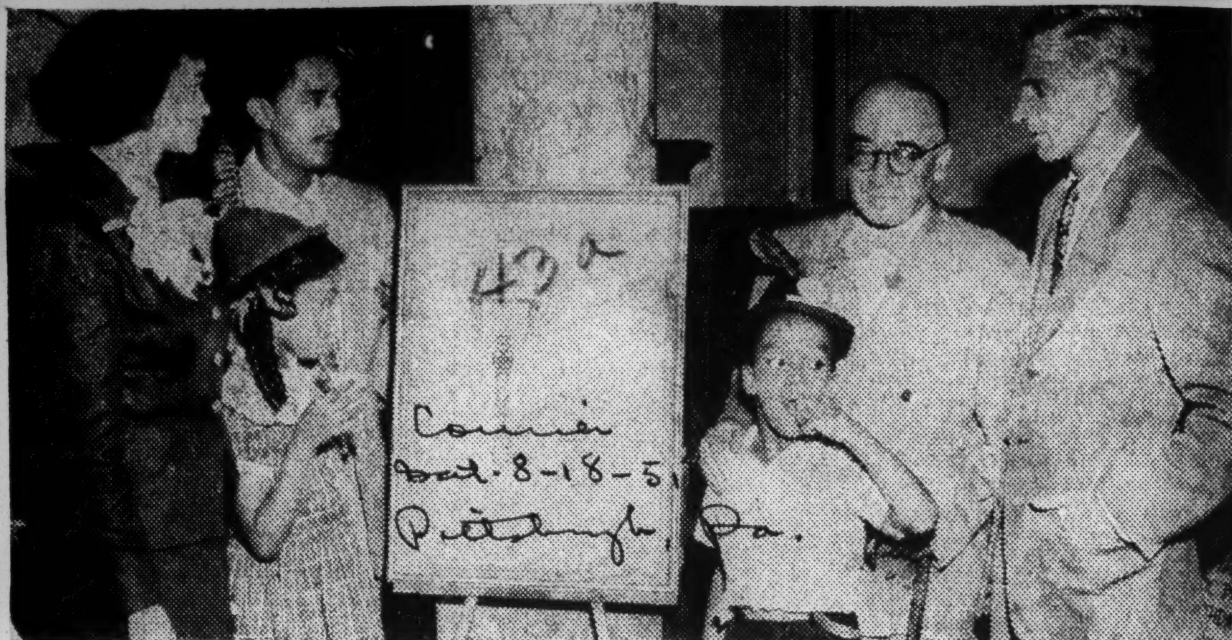
1. Mrs. Camille de Rose, former owner of the Cicero apartment building.

2. George C. Adams, Negro attorney, who formerly represented Mrs. De Rose.

3. George Leighton, Negro, Clark's attorney.

4. Charles Edwards, a Cicero real estate agent.

5. Norman Silverman, who two Cicero policeman said, helped incite the mob by handing out Communist party leaflets.



Comfort for Clarks— There was some solace for the family of war veteran Harvey Clark, victim of the vicious Cicero (Ill.) mob beatings recently, when they were honored in Norwalk, Conn., at United Nations Day. They were showered with gifts and assured that real Americans were on their side in their fight for a home. Eyeing the UN Day proclamation with them are Mayor Irving Force (extreme right) of Norwalk, and Arthur Schick (of the razor firm) with his hand on young Harvey Clark's shoulder.—Layne Photo.

CICERO RIOTS

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

NOT ONLY the good citizens of the U. S. A., but people all over the world are dismayed and shocked by the dastardly acts of the mobsters at Cicero, Ill. As never before the viciousness of prejudiced white folks has been focused into the lime-light.

Editors from the outposts of civilization have condemned the atrocities. The cause of colored Americans has gained friends from far and near. Ironically, much good may come out of the Cicero disgraces.

When Harvey Clark and his family were set upon in Cicero and molested by the police, as well as by the Slavic people who abide in the notorious haunts and rendezvous of the



Mr. Bibb

old Capone gang, their anguished appeals were heard around the world.

UN SOLDIERS—some white—have written from the rice paddies of Korea and expressed their humiliation and chagrin. Foreigners, many Reds, who despise white imperialism, have screamed and bellowed with all of their well-trained, lung power.

Asiatic and Pacific Islanders have joined in protest. While here at home pulpits, press and public forum have united in denouncing the Cicero riots during the hot and murky nights of July 10 and 11.

Because of the widespread publicity given to the tragedy and the plight of the Clarks, the difficulties confronting colored Americans in securing homes and adequate shelter have been graphically presented with pitiless publicity.

BEFORE THE culprits and hoodlums who destroyed the Cicero property and demolished the war veterans' belongings have had their day in court, it has been indicated that the Federal Housing Administration will be required to take action on the abominable conditions.

So far cities like Chicago and their suburbs have been hamstrung by the ineffective activities and putrid policies of the FHA. Colored citizens are living like swine because of tempers like those in Cicero, and because the FHA has been lax in aiding home-seekers of the darker minority.

The Supreme Court's decisions outlawing restrictive covenants did offer opportunities for colored people to get out of the blighted areas, but mean, narrow whites, like some of those in Cicero, have bombed, burned and intimidated colored buyers in new areas

with impunity. It has been openly charged that in many instances the police joined in with the mobsters.

* * *

BECAUSE OF THE Cicero affair an end to such practices may follow. There is too much public pressure. The United States cannot afford them and that is well known. That is another reason that the aftermath to Cicero's riots may bring about positive protection for minorities who seek decent homes.

The whole scheme of segregating the darker minorities is revealingly exposed and the bigotry and hypocrisy, as well as the arrogance and tyranny of white Americans, even up North, is laid before the eyes of civilized society.

The exasperating notion of so many white Americans that they can maintain a monopoly

on the best things in life will undergo rigorous scrutiny. The shame and disgrace of Cicero offers a challenge to that attitude.

* * *

MORE THAN THAT, from this infamy, as exhibited by the Illinois mob, it has been shown with striking impact that white people must learn how to live, side by side, with other people. This point is clarified and intensified by happenings in Cicero.

After this sordid affair has been settled and the rights of the parties determined in the courts, colored Americans may well expect some change in attitudes—even though infinitesimal.

Southerners need not gloat over the violent exhibition of racial hatred and intolerance in Illinois. They will gain no point by suggesting that the Northern states have their hands full. None can deny that there is no perfect peace up North.

* * *

THE DIFFERENCE is that the guilty parties in Cicero will not be exonerated and the crimes will not be whitewashed

as would be the case in the Dixiecrat state. It is no secret that violent racial prejudices exist against colored people up North. There is far too much racial prejudice all over the United States for that matter.

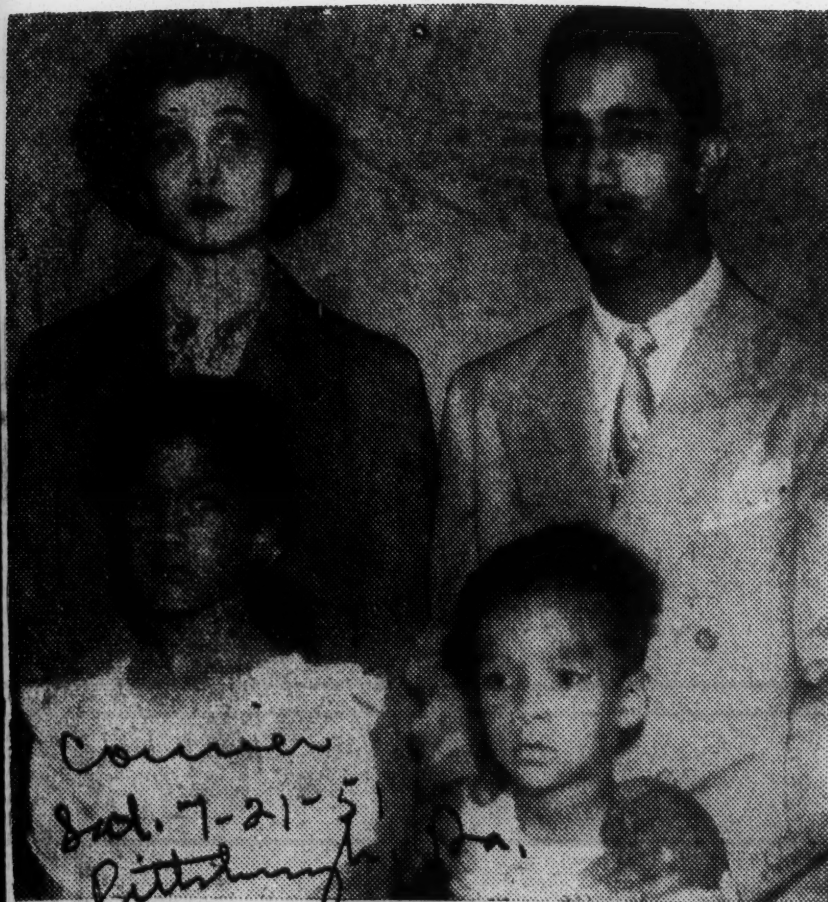
Calm thinkers are not unmindful of the strain thrown upon Northern communities by the recent wholesale arrival of Southern colored people. The Federal Government will be compelled to take official notice of upheavals in living conditions and take action.

Cicero has precipitated a consciousness of the raw, barbaric and brutal conditions that have compelled people like the Clarks to break their bonds and venture out into greener pastures. Good will follow in the train of the evil doings in Cicero. Cicero, the ancient orator, cried out, "How Long!" how long, will this brazen audacity be tolerated?

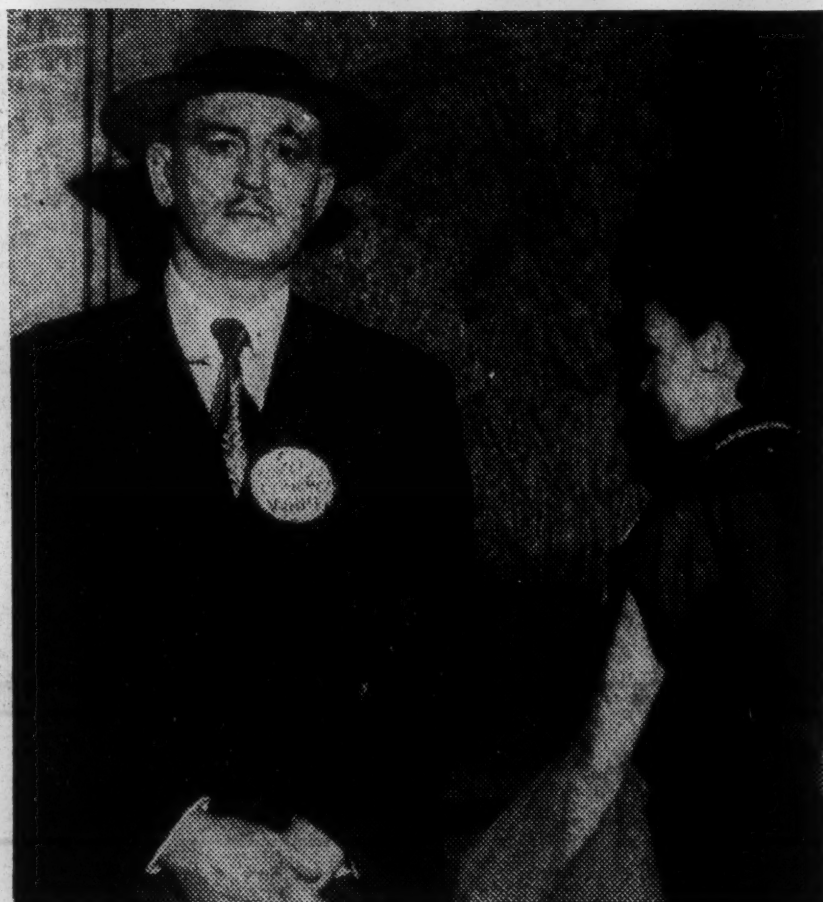
Punish Cicero Rioters!

ILLINOIS MOB

SHAMES U.S.



Embattled Family—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Clark Jr., with children, Michelle and Harvey III, are the storm center of the Cicero (Ill.) controversy, around whose moving into an apartment in the "all-white" city touched off riots and forced Illinois' Governor Stevenson to call out the militia.—Beatty Photo.



Trouble-Maker—Proof that Joseph Beauharnais, race-hating head of Chicago's infamous "White Circle" gang, was active in the Cicero (Ill.) riots is the button he is boldly wearing. It reads "Go, Go, Keep Cicero White." The woman is unidentified. — Beatty Photo.



Cicero Riot Victim Broke, Out of Job!

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Harvey E. Clark Jr., the man who lost everything he owns because of the Cicero riot, is broke and out of a job, according to Columnist Irv Kupcinet of the Chicago Sun-Times.

In his "Kup's Column" of Sept. 24, Kupcinet wrote:

"Harvey Clark Jr., the Negro war veteran and central figure in the Cicero riots, is desperately in need of a job. He resigned as a CTA bus driver because his harrowing experience left him mentally unfit to

work at the time. Funds raised to help the Clarks are now exhausted. He's a college graduate with a degree in history."

Clark was the Negro who attempted to move into an apartment at 6139 West Nineteenth Street in Cicero. White mobsters who wanted to keep their city white ransacked the structure, forcing nineteen white families to move out and destroying or looting whatever was left in the building.

Clark has a wife, Johnetta, and two children, Michelle, 8, and Harvey III, 6.

Forty-four Fined For Cicero Riot

CICERO, ILL.—Local court records revealed last week that a total of forty-four persons have been acquitted and ten others fined on charges of "unlawful

assembly" which grew out of the infamous July riot. Magistrate R. Marvin Capouch fined nine men \$10 and another \$25 for their parts in the disturbances. However, the fining victims were not a loss for costs of the fifty-five cases still remain on the Magistrate's dockets.

Trouble in Cicero—Famous—rather, notorious—as the hometown of gangster Al (Scarface) Capone, Cicero, Ill., gained still more dubious note last week when race-hating whites set fire to furniture and other personal belongings of Harvey Clark

Jr., Negro war veteran, who, with his wife and two children, were to move into an apartment in this building. The mobsters set fire to furniture belonging to white residents of the apartment, also, as they gave vent to their fury. National Guardsmen were called out to restore order. Teen-agers made up much of the mob.

National Guard Quits Cicero; Charged With Grand Jury Probes Riot Area Conspiracy To Incite Rioting

CHICAGO—(ANP)—After three weeks of martial law in Cicero, riot-torn suburb of Chicago, the Illinois National Guard was withdrawn, Thursday, from the scene of mob violence which rocked the nation.

At the same time the Cook County grand jury for July became the first body of its kind to be held over in Illinois for more than a month. This body is investigating the causes of the violence and is slated to issue true bills against suspects.

Cicero, however, will maintain a

24-hour police guard around the critical area, an apartment building at 6139 W. 19th Street. This site became a battle target of more than 6,000 white mobsters who objected to the renting of an apartment to a Negro here.

The Negro family involved was Harvey E. Clark Jr., his wife, Johnetta, and their two children, Michelle, 8, and Harvey III, 6. The building, originally owned by Miss Camille De Rose, is now owned by Negroes with the name, Jewell Young, cited as official

CHICAGO — (INS)—Chief of Police at the suburb of Cicero was indicted for misconduct in public office Tuesday in connection with last July's anti-Negro riots.

Five other persons were indicted on conspiracy charges. Indictments were returned by the July Grand Jury investigating the disorder and handed directly to Chief Justice Thomas E. Kluczynski in Criminal

Court. The five are: Attorney George B. Adams; Attorney George Leighton; Charles Edwards; Mrs. Camille De Rose, and Norman Silverman.

Chief Konovsky is charged with "failure to do everything possible to prevent the rioting" that forced army-veteran Harvey E. Clark, Jr., a Negro, and his family to flee a recently enacted law.

The rioting flared up when Clark, a CTA bus driver, attempted to move with his wife and two children into an apartment (at 6139 West 19th St.) in Cicero. Violence occurred on July 10, 11, 12.

Clark's personal belongings were destroyed, flung from windows and burned.

Order was restored after Gov. Adlai Stevenson ordered Illinois National Guardsmen to the area.

Adams, a Negro attorney, is owner in trust for the building in which Clark sought an apartment. Leighton was Clark's attorney. Edwards is real state and rental agent for the apartment building. Mrs. De Rose is former owner

Hoodlums Run Wild In Race-Hate Spree

By TED COLEMAN
(Courier Chicago Bureau)

CHICAGO—Rapid-fire developments over the week-end climaxed last week's bestial rioting by white mobs in suburban Cicero to keep a Negro Air Forces' veteran and his family from living in the town—former headquarters for Al Capone and his gang.

1. Demands were made upon U. S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath for an immediate full-scale investigation, and for prosecution of Cicero law enforcement officers for allowing the riots to take place.

2. Harvey E. Clark, 29-year-old veteran, and his family reiterated their intention to live in the controversial apartment building in Cicero despite the outbreaks.

3. Atty. Robert L. Ming was to meet with Attorney General McGrath in Washington Monday to discuss possible charges against Cicero, and Cook County officers.

4. Five companies of Illinois National Guardsmen threw up barbed wire entanglements and wooden barricades around the wrecked building, reminiscent of battlefields of Europe, Italy, and Korea.

5. One white rioter detained for being especially troublesome turned out to be a GI home from Korea on a thirty-day leave.

6. Correspondence between Ira H. Latimer, executive director of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, and Assistant U. S. Attorney General James M. McInerney, bared by the Courier, revealed that the Department of Justice had "hedged" for several weeks on taking action in previous troubles experienced by the Clarks, and other Negroes, in Cicero. Latimer had requested

Mob Storms Mixed Cafe Second Time

WASHINGTON—Bigoted whites stormed a cafe in suburban Capital Heights, Md., near here Friday night in protest against the management's newly announced policy of serving Negroes, and three volleys of tear gas bombs were needed to quell the disturbance.

The "Chickland," dining and dancing spa, had opened its doors for the second time in a week to Negroes when hoodlums began tossing giant firecrackers and turning over furniture to start the rioting. Whites had previously resorted to violence and the club was forced to shut down for several days recently.

Justice Department protection for the Clarks.

7. Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, flew to Chicago to take personal command of the fight in behalf of the Clark family. The Chicago branch of the NAACP has demanded a grand jury probe of the riots.

8. In New York City, Prof. James H. Sheldon, head of the Anti-Nazi League, called upon Attorney General McGrath for a sweeping investigation at Cicero, and for a thorough investigation of Negro-hater Joseph Beauharnais, head of the outlawed White Circle League of America, who allegedly circulated inflammatory matter urging Cicero residents to keep Negroes out of their town.

While the turmoil was subsiding, the man who was the center of it all, Mr. Clark, told the Courier his plans.

CLARK'S STATEMENT

Clark said: "I wonder what the people expect of us. Are we to live in one room and watch our children grow up in slums? All we want is to live quietly and raise our children right."

He said further, "We would not have been a disgrace to the community. I thought we would become a part of it after a while. I was unaware that there were no colored families in Cicero. We were worried when the Cicero police first barred our attempt to move the furniture into the flat, but I thought that everything was all right when the U. S. District Court ordered the town to protect us in the right to live there. If I should back out now, we would be letting down the 13,000,000 Negroes in this country. We appreciate all the things that people are trying to do for us."

Clark thought they were fortunate to have obtained the Cicero

apartment at \$60 a month rent. It was convenient to his work as a driver on a bus line running into the suburbs.

As soon as the destroyed building is restored and fitted for occupancy, he will take over his apartment, Clark said.

EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT

An eyewitness to the rioting described the Thursday night crowd: "It might have been Midwesterners going to a July-night carnival, except whenever I tarried I heard people say, 'they're going to finish the job tonight,'—meaning, tearing down the building." Women with babes in arms were in the crowd which was a duplicate of the familiar Southern mob scene. Teen-agers made up the most aggressive vandals, forcing their way into the building where they wrecked apartments and furniture with abandon amid cheering yells from their admirers on the outside.

According to one eyewitness, an official of a large Cook County organization, most of Cicero's town officials were away "on vacation." Cicero's Mayor had gone fishing; Cook County State's Attorney was out of town, if not on vacation, and Cicero's Chief of Police was "unavailable" for the first two nights of violence, as was Federal Judge Barnes who issued the temporary injunction which ordered Cicero police to protect the Clarks in moving into their newly-rented apartment at 6139 West Nineteenth Street.

HATE-MONGER THERE

This same eyewitness reported seeing Joseph Beauharnais, the White Circle League leader, mingling with crowd at the riot scene, passing out cards of his

organization which is dedicated to white supremacy. He was telling everyone who would listen that Cicero should continue to keep the community "white." Beauharnais' outfit had its charter revoked recently.

The crowd which stormed the riot area was estimated at around 6,000 persons. The five companies of militia, ordered out by Governor Adlai Stevenson, totaled some 500 men, and augmented approximately 200 Cicero policemen who had found themselves unable to quell the crowd.

Courier photographer, George Beatty, braved the wrath of the rioters when he slipped into the area with an Italian friend and "shot" the exclusive photographs in this edition. Beatty and his white friend had to run for it when the mobsters turned on his Italian friend calling him a "n—r lover," and yelling "Lynch the n—r lover." "Those people were crazy. They wanted blood," Beatty said.

BLAMES OFFICIALS

Charles S. Edwards, 29, the real estate agent who rented the apartment to the Clarks, is also a Negro. Mr. Edwards told the Courier that he blamed the officials of Cicero and the police for events which led to the rioting and bloodshed in the town.

"The attorney for the town of Cicero told me frankly that the people of Cicero did not want any Negroes living there," Mr. Edwards said. Edwards said he had gone to Cicero to seek protection from the officials for the Clarks and to give the officials some facts about the Clark family which might lead to a better understanding and relationship for all involved. He got nowhere, he said.

Mr. Edwards is suing the town of Cicero for damages along with the Clarks who are suing for \$200,000. Mr. Clark charges that he was also beaten and manhandled by the police in Cicero, when he went to the apartment building to put in his furniture.

Additional suits are now expected to be filed since the burning of the Clark furniture and the damaging of the building by the mob.

In the clashes between guardsmen and rioters several persons were injured, a few seriously,



Destruction in Cicero—

The frenzy of the wild mob of whites in Cicero is amply evident by the destruction shown in this photograph. They were deter-

and one guardsman was knocked unconscious by a brick hurled from the mob. Guardsmen operated with drawn bayonets and had to use tear gas on the mob. **COPS WITH GUNS**

Mr. Edwards gave a graphic description of the events which led up to the riot in telling what happened when he accompanied the Clarks out to put in their furniture. He said:

"While waiting for the moving van, two police cars came and went. The plainclothesmen remained.

"Shortly the van came and Mr. and Mrs. Clark arrived about the same time and started into the building. They were stopped by said the plainclothesmen. I went down home and asked what was wrong. They made a telephone call to Attorney Adams. When I finished, I noticed several police cars and into that building and no furniture is going to be moved in or out.' We were told to wait for them for a quite a while, watched the Chief of Police.

"Meanwhile I took Mrs. Clark upstairs where she could stay with Mrs. Adams, a resident, during the delay.

mined to keep Clark and his family out. In foreground are parts of Clark's piano and a radiator which was ripped from its moorings in the Clark apartment.—Beatty Photo.

"When I came back one of the policemen said he wanted us all out of the building. He told me to go upstairs and get the two women and get out. He said he didn't have any permit to move anything in or out of the building. When I started upstairs the policeman followed me closely with his service revolver in his right hand.

GUN ON WOMEN

"When we reached Apartment C-5, this man pointed the revolver at the two women and ordered them out. We obeyed because his gun was still drawn and

his words were sharp and determined. When we were outside he said, 'Why don't you people go home and avoid bloodshed.' I made a telephone call to Attorney Adams. When I finished, I noticed several police cars and into that building and no furniture is going to be moved in or out.' We were told to wait for them for a quite a while, watched the Chief of Police.

all the time by the policemen who sat in the squad cars parked at the curb.

He said that finally the Police Chief arrived with more men

and two other Southern air bases before his discharge in 1945. He is a member of the American Legion. At Fisk he was a member of the debating team and played varsity football.

Right now, the Clarks—all four of them—are living in a one-room apartment at 921 East Forty-fourth Street in Chicago. Atty. George N. Leighton of the Chicago NAACP told the Courier that no effort would be spared to see that the Clarks receive their full privileges as American citizens.

and rushed up, grabbed his arm and commenced pushing him along and beating him. Edwards said: "When we reached the car, he gave me a shove and warned me to 'get out of Cicero and don't come back or you will get a bullet through you.' I pulled off and stopped some distance away where I waited for Attorney Adams.

"I did not get back until the Clarks went Tuesday night. What I witnessed that night was enough to prove to me that the town officials were in league with the people who were out for blood."

All the residents of the building had fled their apartments in fear of their lives when the temper of the mob became evident.

CLARKS FISK GRADS

Mr. Clark was born in Mississippi, and is a graduate of Fisk University, Nashville, where he met his wife, Mrs. Johnetta Clark. They have two children, Michelle, 8, and Harvey III, who is 6. A bus driver for the Chicago Transit Company, Mr. Clark was an aviation instructor in the Air Force at Tuskegee Institute

Clarks Will Not Quit Cicero Home

Harvey Clark Jr., whose family was the victim of race-mad mobs in Cicero, Ill., last month, returned to Chicago and denied Thursday widely publicized reports that he, his wife, Johnetta, and their two children would make Norwalk, Conn., their permanent home.

"The report that I have backed down on my original decision to return to my apartment in Cicero is an unfounded misrepresentation of the fact," he said.

Newspapers and wire services carried the story that Clark had given up the fight for his Cicero apartment after the Clarks were honored guests during that city's 300th birthday anniversary last week.

"I can't imagine how the story got started unless some reporter heard me tell the Norwalk committee chairman 'I'd like to live in Norwalk but I've got to go back to Cicero.'"

Greatly Surprised

Clark said the newspaper apparently didn't hear him say "but I've got to go back to Cicero." He said he was greatly surprised to read reports that he would make Norwalk his permanent home.

"Nobody offered me a home," Clark told the Defender. "Nobody offered me a job or an apartment. If they had I wouldn't have accepted them. They treated us just fine in Norwalk but this thing is a matter of principle and I am determined I will take up residence at the apartment at 6139 W. 19th st."

After mobs numbering 6,000 or more stormed the building in which Clark had rented an apartment last month, the Illinois National Guard was dispatched to quell the rioters. In the two-day outbursts, all the Clarks' personal belongings were destroyed and the 20-apartment building suffered \$50,000 in damage.

Sues Current Owner

Meanwhile, Mrs. Camille De Rose, former owner of the building wrecked by the Cicero mob, accused her former attorney, George C. Adams of defrauding her of her buildings and of \$30,000.

She filed a Superior court suit seeking return to the building and the money. Named in addition to Adams were Miss Jewel Young, his granddaughter; R. Stanley of the Stanley Drilling Co., and the LaSalle National Bank.

Attorney Adams, who now owns the building, denied all charges.

Cicero Woman Seeks \$10,421 In Riot Suit

CHICAGO — (ANPA) — Mrs. Erma Matejka, 48, a government clerk, filed suit in Cook County Circuit Court last week asking \$10,421 damages from Cook county and the village of Cicero as the result of rioting last month around the apartment building into one of the apartments of which a colored family attempted to move.

It was the first damage suit filed in state courts as a result of the rioting which reached its peak on the nights of July 11 and 12.

Mrs. Matejka charged that part of the mob broke into her apartment in the building on the night of July 11 and stole or destroyed property valued at \$562. She said she suffered "hysterical nervous shock" and a heart attack because of mistreatment at the hands of the mob.

MRS. MATEJKA, represented by Attorney Eugene Lieberman, asked \$10,000 for personal injuries. She also asked \$421 for property damages under an 1887 law allowing recovery of three-fourths of damages resulting from mob action.

National Guard Quits Cicero; Grand Jury Probes Riot Area

CHICAGO — (ANP) — After three weeks of martial law in Cicero, riot-torn suburb of Chicago, the Illinois National Guard was withdrawn, Thursday, from the scene of mob violence which rocked the nation.

At the same time, the Cook County grand jury for July became the first body of its kind to be held over in Illinois for more than a month. This body is investigating the causes of the violence and is slated to issue true bills against suspects.

Cicero, however, will maintain a 24-hour police guard around the critical area, an apartment building at 6139 W. 19th Street. This site became a battle target of more than 6,000 white mobsters who objected to the renting of an apartment to a Negro here.

The Negro family involved was Harvey E. Clark, Jr., his wife, Johnetta, and their two children, Michelle, 8, and Harvey III, 6. The building, originally owned by Miss Camille De Rose, is now owned by Negroes with the name, Jewell Young, cited as official titleholder.

Combating Racial Hatreds

Exposure of Lawlessness Held to Be Effective in Eliminating Prejudice

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I have just returned to the office and wish to take this opportunity to thank THE NEW YORK TIMES for its editorial on Oct. 23 entitled "Aftermath in Cicero."

The viciousness of the outbreak in Cicero and the contempt for law and order by the residents of Cicero are violent evidence of the type of bigotry and prejudice which must be eradicated if true democracy is to survive in this country.

Many Americans have been led to believe that all Negro residents destroy or lower property values. This is, of course, not true, and the United States Supreme Court in the Louisville segregation case in 1919 made it clear that this belief could not be used to deprive Negroes of the right to occupy real property.

Public exposure and censure of this type of lawlessness among the most effective methods of bringing home to the nation as a whole the

dangerously anti-democratic nature of racial hatreds and prejudices which are directly responsible for the Cicero incident. In this regard THE NEW YORK TIMES has rendered a significant public service.

The action of Criminal Court Judge Wilbert Crowley in quashing the indictments against the owners of the property and other victims of the Cicero rioters is evidence of the determination of many of our judges to place the law of the land above bigotry and prejudice. We doubt that anything will be accomplished to punish the actual rioters by the Cook County authorities. We therefore hope that the Federal grand jury investigation will lead to prosecution of the guilty parties by the Federal Government.

Unfortunately, there are too many places like Cicero in the United States, and everyday prejudice and hatred against Negroes and other minority groups result in deprivation of basic civil rights. Most of these incidents, being of a less violent nature than the Cicero outbreak, do not get widespread publicity. It is to be hoped that the exposure of the true nature of the Cicero riot will aid in the effort to eliminate racial prejudice, hatred and discrimination in the United States.

THURGOOD MARSHALL,
Special Counsel, National Association
for the Advancement of Colored
People.

New York, Oct. 26, 1951.

Catholic Group Calls On Neighbors To Examine Consciences On Cicero Race Riots

NO RIOTERS INDICTED:

Cicero Grand Jury Action Protested

CHICAGO—(NC)—A group of 29 residents of Cicero, Berwyn, Forest Park, and south Oak Park today addressed a letter to their neighbors—"particularly to our fellow-Catholics"—to examine their consciences in regard to the recent Cicero (Ill.) race riots.

(In the riots a mob of 4,000, mostly teen-agers, wrecked the apartment of Harvey Clark, Negro bus driver who had moved his family into a white neighborhood. Mr. Clark is a college graduate and a former Air Force sergeant. A night later the mob returned to attack the empty building, and finally was driven off by bayonets of the Illinois National Guard.)

The letter quoted a statement on racial justice issued by the Fides news-agency of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith in Rome, and added: "We think that all those who love God will want to study this statement."

THE GROUP then asked these questions:

"1. Has our attitude toward the Clark family moving into Cicero to find a decent place to live been pleasing or displeasing to God—in the light of the principles contained in the statement above?

"2. If we have been opposed to the Clarks or any other Negro family obtaining homes among us, is it not a duty to Christ and the Church to change our attitude and to help others to change?

"3. Should we not feel an individual responsibility to make some restitution to the Clarks for the destruction of all their personal possessions?"

THE FIDES report, issued on the occasion of His Holiness Pope Pius XII's mission intention for March, 1950, was quoted by the letter in part as follows:

"Any thought of a wide, general conversion of the Negroes to the Catholic Church is an illusion until and unless the attitude of American Catholics is completely purified of ap-

(Continued On Page Eight)

proval or the segregation policy or of the many deprivations of educational opportunity, of fair employment, and of decent housing that arise as a result of it.

"Attempts are made to justify segregation by saying that it produces peace and harmony by keeping separate people who would otherwise be in conflict. This ignores the fact that separation itself is a principle cause of conflict... since it fosters those traits in both the majority and minority groups that lead to conflict."

THE CONSTANT EFFORT

made by the Communists to convince the Negroes that the Communists alone take an active and sincere interest in their problems has placed the Negroes in many instances the disagreeable alternative of seeking Communist aid, if none is forthcoming from Catholic sources...

"As Negroes have become more educated they have grown more aware of the extreme discrepancy which exists between... an attitude of (prejudice) and the real spirit of the Catholic Church. They read of the great pronouncements of the Holy Father, the head of Christendom, and contrast his words of friendship and affection with the unfriendly attitude of the people next door..."

"Work for the Negroes is dashed against a hopeless obstacle unless the walls of prejudice and racial discrimination are broken down by a specially directed program for interracial justice... The policy of compulsory segregation is a grave derogation to the Christian concept of the individual's inherent dignity..."

CHICAGO — Although no colored persons participated in the violence at Cicero July 11 and 12, the all-white grand jury which has held hearings on the case for two months, last week leveled charges against three colored persons while failing to indict a single white mob participant.

Those indicted on charges of "conspiracy to damage property" were George N. Leighton Jr., attorney for the Chicago branch of the NAACP and for the Clarks; George C. Adams, attorney who now owns the building; and Charles Edwards, real estate agent who managed the building.

The only decent step taken by the jury was its indictment of Police Chief Erwin Konovsky for failure to suppress the riot.

Five Called "Conspirators"

Along with the three colored persons indicted were the white former owner of the building, who sold it to Adams; and a so-called Communist sympathizer, Norman Silverman, for reputedly distributing "subversive" literature at the scene of the riot. All five were held on the "conspiracy to damage property" charge.

Among the persons who escaped indictment was Joseph Beauharnais, head of the anti-colored, anti-Jewish White Circle League. Beauharnais was known to have distributed hate literature in the vicinity weeks before the actual riot as well as during the violence.

The Clark family, itself, barely escaped indictment merely for attempting to exercise its court-sanctioned right to dwell wherever it pleased.

The grand jury's action has aroused almost as much indignation as the storming of the apartment house War Veteran Harvey Clark Jr. was attempting to move his family into and the destruction of his household furnishings by prejudiced looters who sought to keep the suburb of Chicago lily-white.

Probably the most outspoken group against the grand jury action was the local NAACP. Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the national NAACP, has come to Chicago

go to map out plans to protect Leighton.

Nelson M. Willis, president of the Chicago branch, declared: "It is a real travesty of justice that despite the fact that more than 100 persons were arrested at the site of the rioting the grand jury should indict a lawyer engaged in enforcing the legal rights of Americans in the courts of the United States."

Marshall stated: "I have been ordered to make fullest use of all facilities and resources of this organization to assure that this abominable action of the Cook county grand jury shall not interfere with Mr. Leighton's work on behalf of the association."

He also announced that William R. Ming Jr., University of Chicago Law School professor has been put in charge of Mr. Leighton's defense.

Groups Wire Truman

Two organizations, the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination and the CIO Chicago Industrial Union Council, wired protests to President Truman and demanded Federal grand jury action on the riot case.

The Chicago Council called on its 100 affiliated organizations to write to the President asking for a Federal grand jury investigation of the riot. This action was taken at a special call meeting.

Michael Mann, regional director of the CIO for Illinois and executive secretary of the Chicago Industrial Union Council, sent President Truman a bristling telegram.

Newspapers Rap Action

Two of Chicago's four daily newspapers also denounced the results of the grand jury probe. They were the morning Chicago Sun-Times and the afternoon Chicago Daily News. Both journals decried the jury for failure to indict any of the actual rioters.

The Sun-Times in an editorial, declared in part:

"The grand jury action in the Cicero riot case is, for the most part, shocking and fantastic. The one redeeming feature is the indictment of Police Chief Konovsky. On the side of action, the grand jury produced two contradictory

findings... In indicting Konovsky, it made it crystal-clear that Clark had every legal right to possess and live in the apartment....

"But, in its other indictments the jury produced an opposite finding. It maintained that the persons involved in renting the flat to Clark had no business doing so and that their action made them guilty of conspiring to incite the riots....

"The ordering of the indictments against those concerned in some way with the Clark rental indicated that the grand jury suffered from the same frame of mind that possessed the rioters..."

In an editorial entitled "Legal Farce," the Daily News called the action "incredibly fantastic." This newspaper said:

"The entire conception of the grand jury's action is such a travesty on justice as to leave most lawyers stuttering with incredulous amazement. Not one charge was placed against those actually guilty of arson, breaking the peace, destroying property, attacking the police and National Guard, threatening lives, and otherwise participating in the disgraceful riots.

"In the grand jury's eyes, these would seem to be the innocent victims of the conspirators..."

Adams, ACLU Protest

Among the indicted persons, Adams was the most outspoken. He bitterly stated: "It was the worst thing I have ever heard of by a grand jury. A colored person can rent property anywhere. We might as well tear up the Constitution if such rights are denied..."

Also demanding better justice is the American Civil Liberties Union. Edward Meyerding, executive director of the Chicago ACLU, said: "It's the most fantastic construction of law I've ever heard. It's amazing... It's a farce."

Asks Governor to Act

William Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, also blasted the action from New York, urging "every American" to reverse the insult, he advised all to write and telegraph Governor Stevenson in Springfield, Ill., demanding that the guilty rioters be punished.

The American Labor Party's candidate for president of the Chicago Council also revealed that he had sent a telegram to President Truman asking for a Federal grand jury investigation of the charges.

In the meantime, Chief Justice Thomas E. Kluczynski of the Criminal Court, who will hear the case, appealed to the principals involved "to have faith in the court."

The grand jury reportedly will have another report to make Sept. 26.

NAACP Shocked By "Raw Deal"; Urges Members To Rally

Northern Town's Grand Jury Says Atty. George Leighton "Conspired To Injure Property" By Renting Former Nashvillian's Family A Home

New York, Sept. 20—Aroused by the indictment of George Leighton, NAACP attorney for the Harvey Clarks in the notorious Cicero riot case, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People moved speedily to take up the challenge of the Cook County grand jury which failed to indict any of the rioters after three months of investigation.

First, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, flew immediately to Chicago to consult with Leighton, W. H. H. Ming and other N. A. A. C. P. lawyers and officials in preparation of the legal defense.

Next, Walter White, executive secretary, alerted NAACP branches throughout the country and appealed to them for moral and financial support in the fight to vindicate the indicted NAACP lawyer.

Threat to Negro's Fight

The indictment was termed by Mr. White as "one of the gravest threats to the Negro's fight for equal justice which has yet developed. If George Leighton can be indicted in Illinois for resorting to the courts to protect the civil rights of Harvey Clark or any other Negro," the NAACP executive said, "it is not difficult to imagine what will happen to lawyers, Negro or white, in the South or other parts of the country, when they appeal to the courts for redress of racial injustices. The action of the Cook County grand jury is intimidation of the most vicious sort."

Indicted with Leighton on a charge of "conspiracy to injure property . . . by causing a depreciation in the real estate market price by renting to Negroes," were Mrs. Camilla DeRose, former owner of the property into which the Clarks sought to move on June 8 and again on July 10; George C. Adams, former attorney for Mrs. DeRose;

Charles Edwards, rental agent for the property; and Norman Silverman who allegedly distributed Communist literature in Cicero, a month after the trial. Cicero Police Chief Edwin Kowalsky was indicted on a separate charge of misconduct in public office.

Retained by the Chicago branch to defend the Clarks, Mr. Leighton on June 26, obtained from Federal Judge John P. Barnes an injunction restraining the Cicero police from interfering with the Clarks in any future effort to move into the apartment and further ordering the police to protect them. After the riot of July 11-12, he filed a motion for a contempt citation against the Cicero police for violation of this injunction. He also filed suit for \$200,000 for damages done to the property and for indignities suffered by the Clarks.

White Appeals For Funds
"It is quite obvious," Mr. White said, "that the indictment of Mr. Leighton is designed to stop his vigorous prosecution of these two basic legal actions. The gauntlet has been thrown down in this case. Although our financial resources are severely strained by the costs of many other battles in which we're engaged, the NAACP is going to fight this to the limit. We need help, which we are confident the public will give us, to beat back this latest attempt to stop the Negro and other minorities from fighting for full equality."

Meanwhile, in Chicago, Mr. Marshall promised "the fullest use of all the facilities of the NAACP to assure that this sabominable action will not interfere with Mr. Leighton's work on behalf of the Association. No steps will be left unturned until Mr. Leighton is completely cleared of these unjust and unreasonable charges and is permitted to continue his work."

Mr. Marshall, together with Mr. Ming and State Senator C. C. Wimbush, will represent Mr. Leighton who, following the indictment, appeared voluntarily before Judge Thomas E. Kluczynski and was released on his own recognizance. In addition to the charge of attempting to depreciate property values, Mr. Leighton and the other four persons indicted with him were charged with conspiracy to incite a riot and conspiracy to damage property.

Joining the NAACP in denouncing the indictments were the Chicago division of the American Civil Liberties Union, the regional CIO and the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination. Not only was resentment expressed against the indictments, but also against the failure of the grand jury to indict Joseph Beuharnas, leader of the anti-Negro White Circle League, or any of the more than 100 rioters arrested on the scene. The Chicago newspapers carried page one streamer stories on the indictments and liberally quoted the reaction of NAACP leaders and others who denounced the grand jury.

Hit 'Wrong-Way' Riot Indictments

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

SUPPOSE YOU had rented a new apartment and were moving in when a bunch of hoodlums appeared, destroyed your furniture, drove you and the other tenants out, and gutted the building.

Suppose you had previously retained a lawyer who had obtained a court injunction ordering police officials to protect you and your family against the terroristic threats of these hoodlums, and the police had failed to give you this protection.

Then suppose a grand jury met to investigate the "riot" that ensued when you attempted to move, and turned in an indictment—not against the hoodlums who destroyed the building, but against your attorney, and others, who tried to aid you in your legal rights.

Sounds like a cockeyed story the Russians might have cooked up for home consumption, doesn't it? Yet that's actually what a Cook county grand jury did Sept. 19, in acting on the case of the shameful race riot which took place in Cicero, Ill., last July, when the family of Harvey Clark, Negro bus driver and war veteran, tried to move into a newly rented apartment.

THE Illinois indictments were questioned last week by the Federal government when Attorney General J. Howard McGrath ordered a new investigation of the Cicero riots, to be undertaken this time by a Federal grand jury. A delegation from the CIO conferred with McGrath shortly before his action was taken.

Mon. 10-1-51
"The findings are legally fantastic and morally outrageous," Michael Mann, the CIO's regional director in Illinois, said in a wire to President Truman, last week. Mann requested that the Dept. of Justice convene a federal grand jury to investigate the "basic motives of the Cicero riots."

He branded the Cook county

grand jury report "a shame and disgrace to citizens of this county," which completely disregarded the facts of law and on the spot evidence."

The Chicago Council has been in the forefront of the fight to get justice for the Clark family. The council has worked with such organizations as National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Chicago Council against Racial and Religious Discrimination, on this and other racial issues.

NAACP condemned the indictment of its attorney, George Leighton, who was retained by the Chicago NAACP to defend the Clarks.

NAACP said that it would "take up the challenge of the Cook county grand jury which failed to indict any of the rioters after three months of investigation."

NAACP Exec. Secy. Walter White termed the indictment "one of the gravest threats to the Negro's fight for equal justice which has yet developed." He appealed to NAACP branches throughout the country for moral and financial support in the fight to vindicate the indicted NAACP lawyer.

Indicted with Leighton on a charge of "conspiracy to injure property . . . by causing a depreciation in the real estate market price by renting to Negroes," were:

Mrs. Camille DeRose, former owner of the property into which the Clarks sought to move; her former attorney, her rental agent, and a man who allegedly distributed Communist literature in Cicero.

Cicero Police Chief Edwin Kowalsky was indicted on a separate charge of misconduct in public office.

Truman May Act In Cicero Case

U. S. Atty. Otto Kerner Jr. in Chicago was awaiting word from the Justice department Sunday, on calling a Federal Grand jury to probe the Cicero riot, while an unbelieving nation still reeled from the shock of the failure of the Cook County Grand jury to indict any of the rioters.

President Harry S. Truman has been urged to intervene by Michael Mann, CIO regional director, and Dr. Paul G. Annes, head of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination. He was studying the requests Saturday.

Meanwhile, the surprising action of the Grand jury was receiving universal condemnation from individuals and organization spokesmen throughout the nation.

Among them were Dr. Percy Julian. Irving C. Freese, mayor of Norwalk, Conn., where the Clarks were entertained in August, and J. Mercer Burrell, Newark, N. J. attorney who was one of the lawyers for the "Trenton-Six" trial.

The Governor of Illinois, Adlai Stevenson, who called out troops to quell the disturbance last July, expressed amazement at the unprecedented action of the Cook County Grand jury.

Mayor Freese said: "In Norwalk it is impossible for anything like that to happen. We live too intimately. When people live intimately they are too close to their problems for anything like that to happen."

The jury, first holdover panel under a new state law, voted last Tuesday to indict six persons in connection with the disorder July 10, 11 and 12 in the Cms. of suburb.

They are: Miss Camille De Rose, former owner of the building which was wrecked by rioters; George C. Adams, her former lawyer, who bought the building, and Charles S. Edwards, rental agent who leased an apartment there to Harvey E. Clark Jr.

The rioting broke out when Clark, his wife, and their two children attempted to move into the building. At one time the mob numbered approximately 10,000 persons. Damage to the building and the Clarks' possessions was put at \$50,000.

Also indicted was George N. Leighton, attorney for Clark in



CENTER OF CONTROVERSY
The Harvey Clarks

a civil suit growing out of the disorder. All are accused of conspiracy to damage property, deplete the value of property and incite to riot.

Erwin Konovsky, Cicero police chief, was indicted for misconduct in public office, and Norman Silverman was indicted for inciting to riot.

All except Edwards surrendered to the indictments last week and were released on bond. The accused face fines and/or imprisonment.

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, has alerted branches of the organization to prepare to give moral and financial support to the proposed fight to vindicate the indicted NAACP Lawyer George Leighton. The legal fight is to be held by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and W. Robert Ming.

The jury did not indict Joseph Beuharnais, head of the discredited White Circle league, who distributed "Keep Cicero White" literature during the riot; Henry J. Sandusky, mayor of Cicero, named by Clark in a civil suit, and several other persons connected with the riot or its aftermath.

An indication of Brown's attitude in racial matters was bared during the recent inquest in the Moretti case when he was reprimanded for raising the racial question.

The damage done by the grand jury and Boyle's negligence can be repaired in part by:

1) Nolle prosequing the indictments voted against George N. Leighton, George C. Adams, Charles Edwards and Miss Camille Le Rose.

2) Appointing a special prosecutor to investigate the affair and present the facts to the next grand jury.

3) Petitioning U. S. Attorney General McGrath and District Attorney Otto Kerner to assemble a grand jury to probe the affair on a federal level.

This grave miscarriage of justice cannot be allowed to stand unchallenged in a nation seeking leadership in world affairs.

Our Opinions

The Cicero Indictments

(See Front Page Story)

The action of the Cook County grand jury in the Cicero riot case has been aptly labeled fantastic.

Acting out of ignorance or prejudice or both, the jury has given the green light to mob violence as a legal means of protest. It has failed to indict any one of the more than 100 persons arrested during the disorders for doing more than \$50,000 worth of damage to a building and resisting police.

Further, the grand jury has nullified the constitutional rights of Negroes to move and live where they choose. This is a right guaranteed by the Constitution and upheld and re-emphasized by the United States Supreme Court.

Neither the ignorance nor the prejudice of the grand jury excuses the failure of the state's attorney's office in this scandalous action.

Faced with the most important civil rights case in a decade, State's Attorney Boyle evidently did not consider the matter worthy of his personal attention, even though Governor Stevenson had been forced to send troops to quell the disorders.

Boyle assigned the task of presenting the case before the grand jury to a James Brown, one of his aides.

Knocks Out 4 Indictments in Cicero Rioting

Judge Wilbert F. Crowley in Criminal court quashed indictments—growing out of the Cicero rioting last July—against four persons yesterday as Judge John P. Barnes in federal District court impaneled a special federal grand jury to inquire into the disturbance.

Judge Crowley's action left only one indictment of the six voted by the county grand jury. That is an indictment charging Erwin Konovsky, Cicero police chief, with malfeasance in office.

The defendants dismissed yesterday had been indicted on charges of conspiracy to incite a riot, of conspiracy to damage the building at 6139 W. 19th st., Cicero, where the rioting occurred, and of conspiracy to lower the market price and rental value of neighboring property.

Ex-Owner in Group

They are Camille De Rose, former owner of the building; Charles Edwards, the building agent; George C. Adams, attorney, owner in trust of the property, and Nor-

man Silverman, who was arrested for distributing communist literature near the riot scene.

Another defendant, George N. Leighton, attorney, was dismissed previously. Leighton represented Harvey E. Clark Jr., Negro bus driver, whose attempt to move into the building precipitated the riot.

"There is no sufficient charge of conspiracy to injure property," said Judge Crowley in dismissing the indictments.

Calls Wording Vague

"The wording that designated the offended party in each count was vague and indefinite. There is no such crime known to criminal law as 'causing financial loss.'"

"There is absence of any facts to show incitement to riot. The indictment shows no affirmative acts on the part of the defendants. The mere passive conduct does not constitute incitement to riot. . . . Tempting to crime is not inciting a crime."

The federal grand jury which will work under the guidance of Leo F. Tierney, special prosecutor, was impaneled by Judge Barnes without special instructions and was recessed for two weeks.

John F. Kreiner, 904 N. Walnut st., Arlington Heights, an executive of the International Harvester company, was named foreman

U.S. Promises Cicero Probe

Sat. 9-6-51

WASHINGTON
A Federal grand jury investigation into the events revolving about the infamous Cicero riot was promised by Attorney General J. Howard McGrath last Thursday.

The decision resulted from an initial probe made by the FBI, Mr. McGrath advised a delegation representing the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination.

Meanwhile, the hearing on the motion to quash the indictment of George N. Leighton, NAACP attorney for the Harvey E. Clarks, Cicero riot victims, was postponed last week until Oct. 9 by Judge Thomas E. Kluczynski.

Mr. Leighton, together with four other non-rioters, was indicted by a Cook County grand jury on charges of conspiracy to incite to riot, to depreciate property, to damage property, and to obstruct law enforcement.

W. Robert King, University of Chicago law teacher, heads the NAACP defense of Leighton. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and State Senator C. C. Wimbush, are associated in the defense.

Mr. McGrath said his department would seek to learn if any violation of Federal civil rights statutes was involved in the rioting, adding that he would present the case to a Federal grand jury on the basis of the FBI's investigation into the circumstances.

No indication was given by the Attorney General as to whether the case would be given to the current grand jury or a new Federal jury would be empaneled and asked to make its own investigation.

Seek Federal Action

The delegation which sought Federal action in the punishment of persons in the mob responsible for preventing Harvey E. Clark from moving into a Cicero, Ill. apartment last July included:

A. Abbott Rosen, Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination; the Rev. J. Oscar Lee, National Council of Churches; Thomas Crowe, Catholic Interracial Council; Thomas E. Harris, CIO; Frank Reeves, NAACP; Charles Abrams, National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing; Elmer Henderson, American Council on Human Rights, and Herman Edelsberg, Washington attorney.

Indict Complainant

Considerable criticism was hurled against the Cook County grand jury, which indicted the chief of police of Cicero for misconduct in office and at the same time indicted the owner and renting agent of the building to be occupied by the Clarks.

Also indicted as a co-conspirator was the Clarks' attorney, who sought an injunction in the Federal court barring the town of Cicero from interfering with the family's moving into the community.

No Mere Whitewash

The delegation told the Attorney General that the action of the Cook County grand jury was "something far worse than a simple whitewash or miscarriage of justice."

"Not only were guilty Cicero officials exonerated," they pointed out, "but persons who were legally blameless faced the threat of prosecution for the crimes of the guilty."

The delegation asserted, in a joint statement:

"The rule of the mob had been adopted as the law of Cook County and it was the responsibility of the Department of Justice to vindicate in Cicero the basic American principles that law-abiding Americans have a right to live where they choose and to be protected in that right by responsible public officials."

Mr. Henderson, ACHR director, commented after the lengthy conference with the Mr. McGrath:

"It is especially gratifying to hear that the Attorney General is taking steps on behalf of the Federal Government to rectify an injustice by the Cook County grand jury."

Following the meeting at the Justice Department, the group conferred with Phileo Nash, a White House adviser.

Little Rejoicing in Chi

In Chicago, word that the Federal Government would intervene was accepted with little enthusiasm by leaders in the fight to have the county indictments quashed.

Leighton, Clark's attorney and counsel for the Chicago branch NAACP, recommended that a special assistant attorney general be appointed to conduct the Federal probe.

Of the Federal government's promised action, he said:

"This is a favorable development, but we should remember that a grand jury investigation, Federal or State, is not much good unless properly advised and guided."

"This Federal probe would be more certain to be in the interest of the people if it were accompanied with the appointment of a special assistant attorney general to conduct the investigation. This

Illinois

special assistant could be chosen from among Chicago lawyers or, conceivably, from the capital."

Dickerson Wants Action

Earl B. Dickerson, chairman, Temporary Citizens Committee acting in protest of the recent "conspiracy" indictments, said:

"I can't praise a statement. I'll have to wait until something is done. This grand jury may be no better than the other one."

William E. Hill, temporary chairman of the South Side Housing Action Committee declared:

"The decision of the Attorney General to order an investigation of the Cicero riot by a Federal grand jury breathes the first fresh air into this foul-smelling disgrace to Chicago and to the nation that has been brought to bear since the riot occurred."

"The riot, itself, was bad enough, but the indictments by a county grand jury that followed were the most flagrant subversions of civil rights and elementary justice that have ever occurred in a Northern State."

"It... is the logical result of the kind of local thinking that has supported racial segregation and racial containment in Chicago."

Also in Chicago, a series of mass protest meetings are being held because of these indictments. Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, is scheduled to address a main meeting, Oct. 4.

Colored Catholic Replies On Cicero Calm View.

B. Marietta Lawson.

This is in answer to William Ross' view on the Cicero incident from a Negro Catholic. The trouble that Communists capitalize on is not with the "Cicero liberals," but with the "calmer conservatives." These calmer conservatives are patting themselves on the back while democracy's house is burning.

Not only is the Cicero incident one we cannot condone, but as a good American, believing in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Ross should have said: "It's an incident we must most vehemently condemn. In the opinion of most Negroes it is the outstanding crime of the year and the failure of our outstanding calm conservative leaders to be outspoken in its condemnation constitutes the great betrayal of American principles for 1951."

Brooklyn.

For Your Information

SUCCOR IN CICERO: The lead news story for National Affairs, NEWSWEEK, July 23, described, accurately and appallingly, the destruction of a home of ex-Air Force Capt. Harvey E. Clark Jr., after he had moved his wife and two small children into the suburb of Cicero, whose 70,000

population did not include Negroes. Entitled "Terror in Cicero," it was a simple news report on the subject of segregation, but hundreds of NEWSWEEK readers have refused to accept the incident as routine.



Most aroused reaction came from GI's in Korea written in James Jones fashion, and then some. But from a point a bit east

came one of the most forthright and touching expressions. Jane Fischer, on the staff of Foreign Missions and Overseas Interchurch Service of the Presbyterian Church in Osaka, Japan, after noting that she had lived in Cicero for twelve years as a child, offered a month's salary to help refurbish the Clark home. She agreed that "there are many institutions in Japan which really need this money badly," but then added: "After serious consideration I feel that even more important is our individual responsibility to attack every instance of un-Americanism in our own country."

Mrs. J.H. Tallichet of Houston, Texas, asked NEWSWEEK to forward her \$200 check to Clark along with a note to him saying: "You will know that you need not consider this contribution as a gift, since in a country where the citizens are free to make and enforce their own laws, every citizen must be in debt to you."

NEWSWEEK is indebted to those readers all over the world whose interest has stimulated such compassion. We prefer to stick to the business of reporting the news instead of branching out into a collecting agency for causes—no matter how worth-while. But because we understand the motives which have led so many of you to contribute so spontaneously, we have made an exception in the Cicero case and forwarded the funds. We hope sincerely that such an occasion will not arise again.

The Blame for Cicero

How the Doctrine of "Homogeneity" in Housing Stirred a Pattern of Racial Tensions

By Charles Abrams

Mr. Abrams, a former counsel for the New York City Housing Authority, is vice-chairman of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

OPPPOSITION by "ins" against "outs," as was so violently manifested in the Cicero, Ill., riot, is not a new phenomenon in the shifting American panorama. There was bitter resentment against the "groveling Poles," "ignorant Finns," and "filthy Russians." There was far more resentment against the "shanty Irish" in Boston than there ever was against Boston's Negroes. The Bohemians, Czechs and Poles who now resist the in-migration of Negroes into Cicero once sent older residents into panic.

Beginning in about the 1920's with the expansion of suburbs, a more concerted effort got under way against Negroes and other minorities. At first racial zoning laws were enacted, but these were soon declared unconstitutional. Thereafter racial restrictive covenants were written barring minorities from building in the expanding suburbs. The greater parts of some cities were embraced by these covenants. In 1948 the Supreme Court of the United States declared racial covenants unenforceable. Though the decision was hailed as a victory for the minorities, the underlying housing problem was not solved, and in fact grew worse.

With the increasing influx of Negroes after the '20s, builders began to advertise "absolutely restricted neighborhoods" (no Jews, Negroes or other minorities) and "reasonably restricted neighborhoods" (Jews, etc., but no Negroes). The more races excluded, they felt, the more "exclusive" would be the section.

Of two texts published in 1923, one charged that the Negro was the real threat, while another emphasized the "undesirable elements of South Europe and Asia." Segregation was advocated. Another text exhorted neighborhoods only for those who were "100 per cent American."

A STUDY of land values in Chicago set up classifications of "desirability" listing English, Germans, Scotch, Irish and Scandinavians as the most desirable; northern Italians, Bohemians and Czechs, Poles, Lithuanians, and Greeks were the next desirable; Russians and Jews ("of the lower

type") came next in order while south Italians, Negroes and Mexicans occupied the bottom rung.

A high government housing official wrote that a family should never live in a neighborhood with those with "a higher or lower income scale than his own. It is the part of wisdom to be in a neighborhood where people are all his own racial or national type." The "dean" of American appraisers warned against any "deviation from the typical" in color, race, nationality, income or social position. The chief appraiser of one of our government agencies has written as recently as 1951 that "what we should have in mind is homogeneity of the people who live within the areas" . . . He feels that a neighborhood will exist in a state of "threatened status quo" if there is a large percentage of people of foreign birth and "of their children."

These theories were taught in schools in colleges and were so commonly accepted by the real estate profession that they were incorporated into a national "code of ethics." Realtors pledged that they would "never be instrumental in introducing into a neighborhood a character of property or occupancy, members of any race or nationality or any individual whose presence will clearly be detrimental to property values in the neighborhood." Violation of the code meant expulsion.

By 1935 the theories were written without protest into the official manual of the Federal Housing Administration. It read that "if a neighborhood is to retain stability it is necessary that properties shall continue to be occupied by the same social and racial classes." One of F. H. A.'s responsibilities, it said, was "the prevention of infiltration." The stability of communities depended upon occupancy "by the same social and racial classes to which they were accustomed." This government agency exhorted the use of racial restrictive covenants to keep out "incompatible racial elements." It even lamented that children of the more "elite" might be "compelled to attend school where the majority or a goodly number of pupils represented a far lower level of society or an incompatible racial element."

A SIMILAR policy was followed by the savings and loan associations who were members of the Home Loan Bank System. In 1944

a report on "Neighborhood Conservation" by two Chicago consultants to the National Housing Agency opposed the movement of "certain clannish, gregarious, foreign-born groups, of religious groups, of social groups, and most important of all, of the great contained and semi-contained groups of Negroes and Jews. We were taught to say in our college economics that 'bad money drives out good.'" It then recommended a "drive for restrictive covenants."

It was while this anti-racial policy prevailed that more than one-third of the nation's homes were constructed. New communities were set up composed of all-white occupants. Differences were emphasized, a pattern of racial tensions created. The worker who might have had no prejudice against a Negro co-worker in the factory was taught to be prejudiced against him as a neighbor. Gains made by the Negro in breaking down discrimination in employment, education and the armed forces were being offset on the housing front.

Had there been a vigorous opposition from the start, the tide of race fear in our neighborhoods might have been halted. But there was a reluctance even to put the anti-racial theories in issue. In fact, after the Chicago housing riot in 1919 and the Detroit outbreaks, civic groups asked newspapers to play racial news down. They feared that sensational reporting might spread the rioting, publicize certain hate groups who were trying to capitalize on home-owners' fears of Negro "invasion" or rouse Negroes to reprisal.

Another complication was the Communist issue. It has been thought that publication of the riot news might play into the hands of the Communists abroad. This, of course, makes little sense since the news of each outbreak (as Gov. Dewey learned in Singapore recently) receives prominent attention in the Communist press anyway. At the same time playing down the news at home makes it impossible to organize pressure by decent citizens. The undersized Communist group in America, moreover, has been frantically posing as the friend of the Negro's civil rights, thereby aiding the anti-racial groups which have been able to charge that all defenders of Negro rights are automatically "Communist." Influential citizens have feared to join the fight against housing bigotry.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, suburban newspapers have cropped up both in Chicago and Detroit which have found it profitable to inveigh against "Negroes," "Communists," and "Socialist housing." "The Calumet Index," just before the bitter

Fernwood riot in Chicago, under the heading "Protect Your Homes," said: "Every white neighborhood in the city and state will find itself defenseless against the wanton destruction of property value by a Negro minority intent upon forcing itself upon white neighbors. It then printed a series of letters subscribed with pseudonyms such as "A Policeman," "A Home Owner," "A Mother," etc., charging the Negro with propensities ranging from knife-carrying to rape.

In Detroit's Mayoralty election, the backbone of Mayor Cobo's support was the neighborhood improvement associations, while his defeated opponent found himself linked with "Negroes and Communists." In near-by Dearborn, Mayor Orville L. Hubbard campaigned openly on the claim that he kept and will keep Negroes out of Dearborn and was elected on the issue.

The Cook County and Detroit riots are therefore no localized affairs. They reflect the social pattern of "homogeneity" in our neighborhoods and the anti-racial indoctrination of the last three decades, backed from 1935 to 1949 by Federal sanction.

The Cook County jurymen were not all corrupt. Nor were the rioters all gangsters—they were part of the generations that grew up in the era of "homogeneity." They had the blessings of their elders, of the community, of the police, and even of parts of the press. The police who tried to prevent the Negro family from moving into Cicero felt they were acting in the interests of their public. When the mayor and chief of police of Cicero "couldn't be found," during the rioting, they knew that if they interceded they might no longer be elected to office. The sheriff of Cook County found himself politically embarrassed when he tried to enforce the law. Even the Governor who courageously called out the militia may have to pay a price in votes for his action.

THE Federal Grand Jury investigation, while it is a creditable beginning, is no more than that. A full-scale drive to alter the segregation pattern that breeds prejudice must be undertaken and a housing program equal to the needs launched without delay. The mixed housing projects in New York City, Seattle, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh show what can be done, if FHA wants to do it. Simultaneously a broad program of action by civic groups must be undertaken in the affected com-

munities and an investigation launched into the causes.

In short, the race problem in housing will no longer be resolved either by indictment or by pious preaching. Intervention at the highest political levels is indispensable, supported by appropriate Federal legislation and by Presidential leadership.



TROOPS BATTLE RIOTING MOB—Illinois National Guardsmen try to break up a mob rioting in Cicero, Ill., because a Negro family rented an apartment in a building occupied by white people. Some charged into the troops and tossed a burning flare on top of the building. It started a fire but was put out quickly. Sixteen persons were injured in the riot. Guardsmen used their bayonets and injured some of the rioters. Other persons were hurt by stones and sticks hurled at the guardsmen and police by the mob of 6000 people.

Guardsmen Take Control In Rioting

Post-Herald
Jul 7-14-51
16 Hurt, 60 Arrested
In Cicero Race Row

CHICAGO, July 13 (U.P.)—Steel-helmeted National Guardsmen strung rope barriers and kept constant guard today in suburban Cicero where 6000 persons demonstrated last night, injuring 16.

Authorities believed there was a good chance for quiet tonight in the area of an apartment house in which a Negro family had sought to move. Nevertheless, some 200 sheriff's officers and county highway police were ordered to duty again tonight to aid the militia and Cicero police.

The 500 Guardsmen ordered into the area by Gov. Adlai Stevenson established control early today

after using bayonets and tear gas to force the demonstrators back from the building.

The injured included three Guardsmen and four policemen struck by stones, five civilians scraped by bayonets, three civilians bruised by rifle butts and a 14-year-old boy trampled by the crowd.

Cicero police said 60 persons were arrested and probably would be charged with disorderly conduct.

Negroes Will Try Again to Occupy Cicero Apartment

CICERO, Ill., July 14 (AP).—A spokesman for a Negro bus driver announced Saturday the truck driver will continue his efforts to occupy a mob-battered apartment in Cicero.

All was quiet Saturday as soldiers and police patrolled behind barbed wire barricades in the half-mile square trouble area—scene of a riot Thursday night.

In a news conference held by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a

NAACP lawyer, George N. Leighton, said the Negro family will move in when the riot-torn apartment is fit to occupy.

He said he was one of several lawyers representing Harvey E. Clark, 29, Negro bus driver who attempted to move into the building on Tuesday. Clark and his family, the attorney said, will demand full protection from police while living in the apartment.

Negro Is Still Planning To Occupy Cicero Flat

CICERO, Ill., July 14 (AP).—A spokesman for a Negro bus driver announced today that the bus driver will continue his efforts to occupy a mob-battered apartment in Cicero.

All was quiet today as soldiers and police patrolled behind barbed wire barricades in the half-mile square trouble area.

In a news conference held by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an N. A. A. C. P. lawyer, George N. Leighton, said the Negro family will move in when the riot-torn apartment is fit to occupy.

"We will demand that every public official, from the town president to the Governor, remove all vestiges of lawlessness, and then move Mr. Clark into the building," Mr. Leighton declared.

He said he was one of several lawyers representing Harvey E. Clark, twenty-nine, who attempted to move into the building on Tuesday.

Walter White, secretary of the

N. A. A. C. P. who is investigating the case, attended the news conference. He said it was the first instance on record of "police actually preventing a Negro family from moving into an apartment, even in the South." He said he did not feel Communists were involved in the disorders, although "they usually are."

CICERO RIOTERS TO FACE COURT HEARING TODAY

Tribune
119 Are Charged with Unlawful Assembly

One hundred nineteen persons arrested as the outgrowth of rioting in the vicinity of a building at 6139 W. 19th st., Cicero, will be arraigned today in Cicero police court on charges of unlawful assembly.

The area was quiet yesterday, with five companies of Illinois national guardsmen on duty. The defense line about the building had been contracted to a one block radius, and only one guard company was on duty at a time.

Several Injured

The rioting followed the renting of an apartment in the building by Harvey E. Clark Jr., 29, Negro bus driver, but violence continued even after Clark announced he would withdraw from occupancy of the building.

In rioting Wednesday and Thursday nights, 23 national guardsmen, peace officers, and civilians were injured. Gov. Stevenson ordered guard troops to the scene after Wednesday night's

riot. There was no indication as to how long the guard units might remain on duty.

Clark's attorney, George N. Leighton, said his client will attempt to move back into the building after order is restored and the property is repaired, and that he will insist that Clark be given adequate protection.

Raise Funds for Clark

A meeting to raise funds to replace Clark's furniture, destroyed in the rioting, was held last night in the Metropolitan Community church, 4100 South Park way.

The meeting is sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Walter White of New York, its executive secretary, came here to attend. Funds also were to be raised to defray any legal expenses which it may be necessary for Clark to incur.

Charles McCord, 35, Negro living at 956 Cambridge av., will be arraigned today in Racine av. court on a charge of illegal use of a sound truck in Negro areas in the Chicago av. police district Saturday advertising a meeting scheduled to be held yesterday at 4859 Wabash av. McCord was defeated last fall as a Progressive party candidate for state representative.

Quiet Is Restored After Cicero Riot

Negro Says He Will Move In Anyway

CICERO, Ill., (AP) — Quiet enforced by bayonets and barbed wire prevailed today in riot-torn Cicero.

Violence broke out last week after a Negro bus driver, Harvey E. Clark, 29, rented an apartment in a three-story building and prepared to move in, along with his wife and their two small children.

No Negroes live in Cicero, a community of 70,000 just west of Chicago.

National Guardsmen and police patrolled the half-mile square trouble area today behind barbed wire and barricades of wooden horses.

Clark said yesterday he still plans to move into the building after it is repaired and things quiet down.

Cicero Rioters Face Possible Action by U.S.

The department of justice indicated yesterday that it plans punitive action against persons who engaged in rioting last week around a Cicero building in which an apartment had been rented to a Negro.

The national guard force on duty in the vicinity of the building, at 6139 W. 19th st. was reduced yesterday from five companies to three, as the situation remained quiet. The reduction was ordered by Gov. Stevenson after a conference of guard officers and officials of Berwyn and Cicero, in Sheriff Babb's office.

Action Not Disclosed

In Washington, a justice department spokesman expressed the belief that the department has jurisdiction. He did not, say, however, what action is planned. Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who conferred with justice department officials in Washington, quoted them as saying that the department would take "appropriate" action.

In Cicero police court, cases of 117 persons arrested in last week's rioting were continued to Aug. 6 on motion of Police Magistrate E. Marvin Capouch. Capouch said he wanted to give the state's attorney's office additional time to investigate, so that the cases may be prosecuted individually.

Assigns Five Aids

James A. Brown, assistant state's attorney, told the court that five members of the state's attorney's staff have been assigned to the case. He estimated it will require three weeks for them to prepare for trial.

The continuance was opposed by Atty. William P. Berger, representing two of the defendants. The courtroom was packed and sweltering, with the crowd overflowing into corridors, and some persons standing on window sills.

While the hearing was in progress, several persons passed out

handbills of the White Circle league, 812 N. Wells st., an organization headed by Joseph Beauharnais, whose charter was revoked recently by the state.

Bears Leader's Picture

One side bore a picture of Beauharnais with the legend "This is my tribute to the brave youth of Cicero." The caption on the other side read "Go. Go. Keep Cicero White." The distributors of the handbills disappeared before they could be detained.

The conference in Sheriff Babb's office notified the governor of its intention to arrest any group of 12 or more persons for unlawful assembly if they are found within half a mile of the scene of the riot at 6139 W. 19th st., Cicero. In addition, the group instructed Patrick Tuohy, chief of the sheriff's police, to select Cicero and Berwyn policemen for guard duty and to supplement them with his own deputies if necessary to aid the troops.

Prepare Warning Signs

Signs warning all persons against congregating in the area around the building were being prepared yesterday. Workmen were busy setting up floodlights to illuminate the entire building at night.

Three companies of the 129th infantry, 44th division, were relieved yesterday, leaving two companies, one from Aurora, and one from Joliet, on duty. They were to be joined late in the afternoon by one company of the 228th infantry, 33d division, from Berwyn.

If the situation remains quiet, the remaining two companies of the 129th infantry are expected to be withdrawn. Any additional troops needed will be supplied by the 228th infantry.

Militia Moves Into Cicero to Quell Rioting

Five Illinois National Guard companies, numbering more than 400 men, moved into Cicero last night to quell rioting about an apartment building at 6139 W. 19th st., where a Negro family rented a flat.

Gov. Stevenson ordered the Guard into service late in the day after Sheriff Babb and First Assistant State's Atty. Breen reported that local officials were unable to maintain law and order.

The companies were mobilized in Elgin, Aurora, Waukegan, Woodstock, and Joliet. It was reported that five additional companies in the Chicago area were alerted for possible mobilization.

Col. Hodgkin in Command

Capt. Robert G. Lindberg commanded company C of the 129th infantry based in Elgin and Capt. William M. Linden was in charge of company H of the 129th infantry from Aurora. Col. Clifford Hodgkin of Peoria was in command of all companies at the scene.

More than 1,000 persons milled about the apartment building as the soldiers arrived. They had been in the vicinity most of the day. Meanwhile, firemen had poured water on the inside and outside of the apartment building to thwart any attempt to burn it down.

All other residents of the building had removed their belongings. In rioting Wednesday night, when a crowd of 3,500 gathered outside the building, vandals broke into apartments, threw furniture out of windows, and burned it.

Included in the furniture destroyed was some belonging to Harvey E. Clark Jr., 29, Negro, a CTA bus driver, who had rented a third floor apartment for him and his family. His furniture was moved into the flat Tuesday, but he did not take occupancy.

Plans to Withdraw

During Wednesday night's disorders, Clark sent word that he would withdraw from his planned rental of the apartment, at least temporarily. This was announced on a loudspeaker truck at the scene but failed to halt the rioting. Policeman Robert Canik, 25, was hit in the head with a brick and severely injured.

Henry J. Sandusky, town president of Cicero, who was at a lake spot near Antioch, Lake county, during Wednesday night's rioting, returned to Cicero last night. He said he went to Antioch Wednes-

day after his police chief, Irvin Konovsky, assured him local police, aided by sheriff's police, could handle the situation.

Sandusky said he communicated with Gov. Stevenson yesterday afternoon and had assured the governor that the disorders could be quelled by local law enforcing agencies. In view of the increasing gravity of the situation, Sandusky said, he decided to return to Cicero.

Seek Former Owner

United States deputy marshals were seeking Mrs. Camille De Rose, former owner of the apartment building, to serve her with a writ to keep her from leaving the jurisdiction of the federal District court in this area.

She recently was ordered to pay \$350 for overcharges to tenants, and had been involved in other rent violation cases involving between \$3,000 and \$4,000. Records show that after the government started litigation against her two months ago, interest in the trust which controls the building was transferred from Mrs. De Rose to Jewell Young, 4757 South Parkway.

On June 26, District Judge John P. Barnes warned Cicero officials they would find themselves in serious trouble if they did not protect the Clark family. Earlier, the Clarks had sued the town of Cicero and its officials in District court for \$200,000 damages, charging the officials joined in a racial

CICERO RIOTING TO BE PROBED BY GRAND JURY

State's Atty. Boyle said yesterday a grand jury investigation would be made into the rioting two weeks ago around the apartment building at 6139 W. 19th st., Cicero, where a Negro family rented a flat.

The prosecutor conferred with Sheriff Babb, who had requested the inquiry. Both said "all phases" of the rioting would be aired. One hundred and seventeen men, many from outside Cicero, were seized before order was restored by Illinois National Guard units. Boyle said the grand jury is ending its term and the inquiry probably would be made by an August jury.

On Monday Judge John P. Barnes in federal District court is expected to rule on a request to board up the building. He previously issued a temporary injunction directing Cicero police to provide adequate protection for the Negro family.

Riots in Cicero

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I am writing this letter to commend you on the editorial concerning the Cicero riots which you ran July 15.

The most laudable thing about that editorial was your refusal to rest your condemnation of the riots on any ground of international good will or politic behavior. Undeniably, the incident will further tarnish our many national precepts on the principles of freedom and equality. Yet rightly, and as you pointed out in your editorial, this is not a matter of good press relations, or propaganda which will attract more allies. It seems pitifully, and often sickeningly wrong to treat incidents such as Cicero as if the main misfortune was that we had struck a bad pose for our international press. These incidents have merits or demerits of their own. A certain concept of a human being, a concept which is essential to the decency of any life, is obliterated each time a Cicero occurs. There is something fundamentally wrong with a people which can perpetrate such a riot.

JAMES H. HELLER.

Washington, July 17, 1951.

Illinois

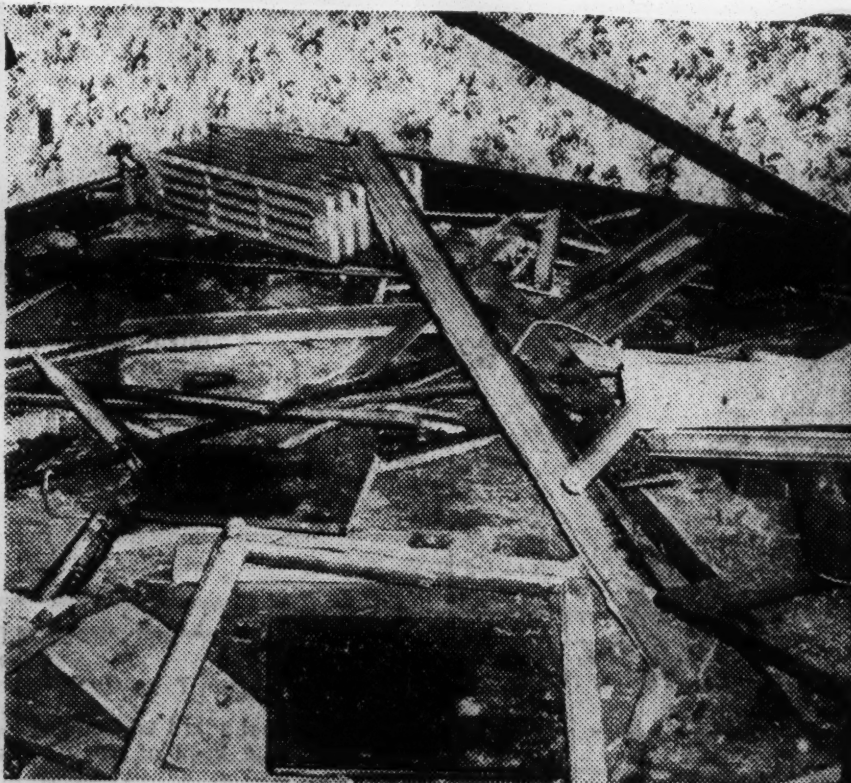
Troops Jail 157 Hoodlums

CICERO RIOTS OVER VET

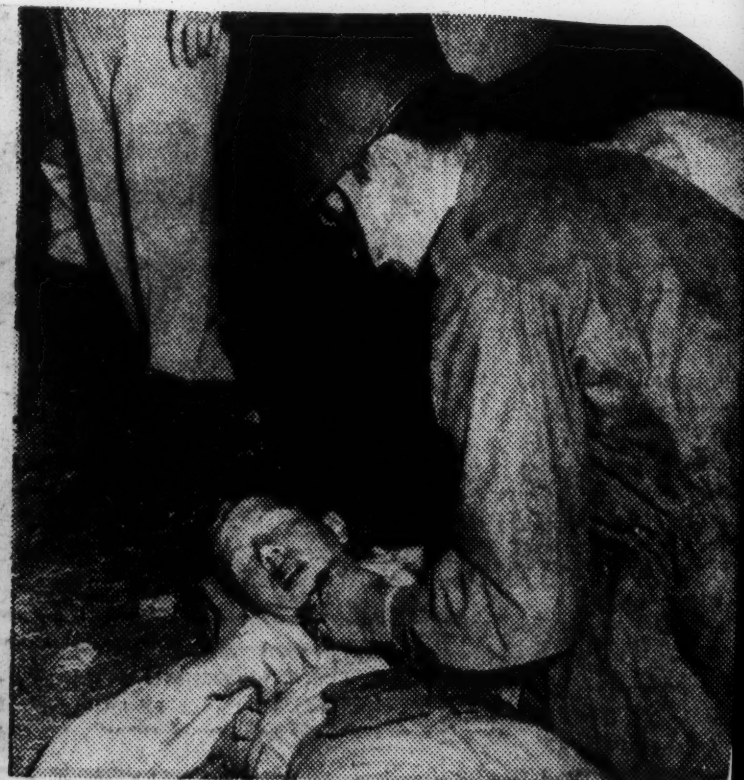


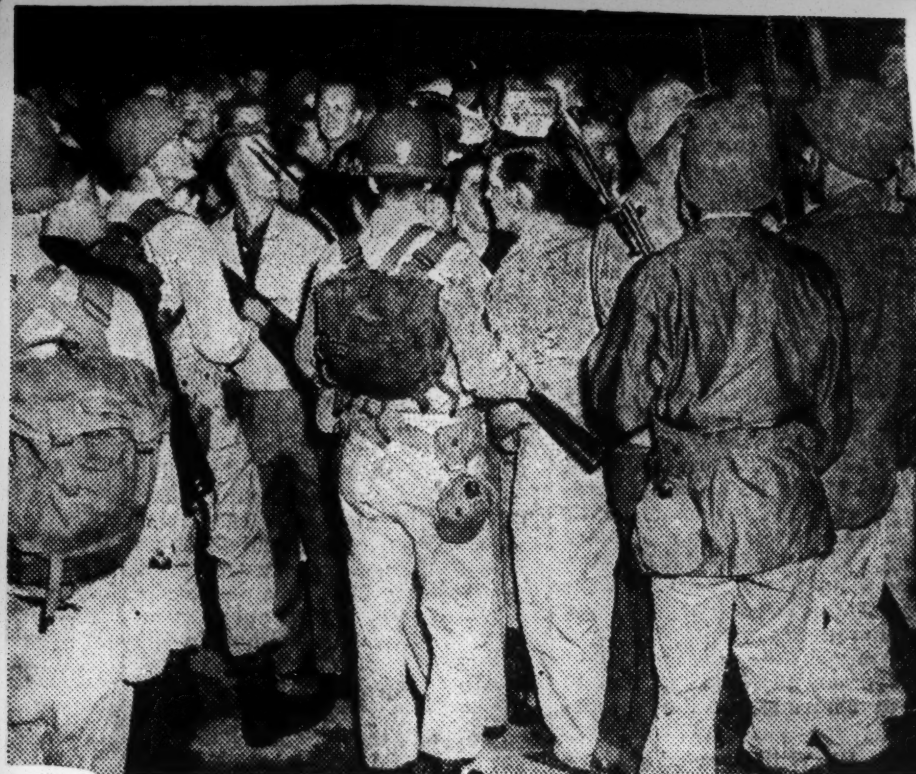
CENTRAL FIGURES of the racial outburst in Cicero, Ill., are Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Clark, Jr., (photo at left) whose apartment at 6139 W. 19th st., was wrecked by jeering, brick-hurling mob Wednesday

flying brick was National Guardsmen Robert Anderson, (3rd from left) shown receiving aid from a buddy. Guardsmen were called after local and county law enforcement failed. Anderson was seriously



night. Smashed interior (2nd from left) shows fury of mob members who became so violent it was necessary to call out 500 National Guardsmen in an effort to force a truce. Struck in the mouth by





injured. At right, troopers stand shoulder to shoulder to hold back the surging mob. Now under martial law, area was cleared of rioters early Friday morning.

Clark Still Vows To Move In Home

OTHER STORIES, PICTURES, PAGES 5 AND 12

A tense, uneasy quiet hung over the all-white town of Cicero, a Chicago suburb, Sunday as 500 national guardsmen, heavily armed, stood watch over the remains of a 20-apartment building wrecked by vengeful whites in an attempt to keep a Mississippi-born veteran and his family from moving in.

The second attempt last week of Harvey E. Clark Jr. to occupy the apartment he had rented in the building touched off one of the wildest displays of violence the state has known since the infamous Chicago race riot of 1919.

Though it was the attempt of a Negro to move into the all-white town that gave birth to the five day orgy of violence, not a Negro was involved in the disorders.

Defy Injunction

Defying a federal injunction issued June 26 after Clark's first unsuccessful attempt to occupy his home, angry mobs, starting Tuesday, numbered as high as 6,000 as they made a shambles of the building.

For two days, the rioters held sway as local police did little to keep them in check. However,

after the national guard was moved in Thursday the back of the disorders was broken by the arrest of 157 persons up to Sunday.

The troops moved into Cicero and in a matter of hours the town of 70,000, mostly foreign-born, resembled a battleground. With bayonets fixed, rifles ready, the soldiers gradually eased the surging mob back from the besieged building.

Not dismayed by machine guns and side arms, the howling hoodlums unleashed a hail of bricks and stones that caught many guardsmen flush in the face.

Use Tear Gas

Their patience ebbing, the troops determined to bring the mob under control, jabbed with their bayonets and prodded with their gun butts. Finally, bursts of tear gas sent the hate-filled whites scampering backward.

Twenty-three were injured and

treated at hospitals. Scores nursed black eyes and numerous other wounds.

Taking advantage of the dent in the enemy's lines, soldiers worked furiously to tear down the barbed wire barricade and when the mob returned the following night a double defense line ringed the area.

Walter White of the NAACP flew to Chicago Friday to survey the damages with local, state and national officials. The building had been wrecked, Clark's new furniture and personal possessions reduced to ashes in a huge bonfire.

Seek Investigation

Hallways were littered with debris and other apartments smashed to bits. The building showed no signs of occupation. All inhabitants had moved out long ago.

Shocked Chicagoans made immediate plans to take action against the rioters. Led by the NAACP, demands were made for an immediate investigation and prosecution of the mobsters.

Still dissatisfied with the unsolved attacks on the Oak Park home of Chemist Percy Julian, "Chicagoan of the Year" in 1950, the NAACP demanded that a Cook county grand jury probe the Cicero riots.

Clark To Fight On

Atty. Robert Ming journeyed to Washington to confer with U. S. Matthews Park. Mr. Clark and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, were on the dais.

The town of Cicero already faces two damage suits filed by Clark following his first unsuccessful attempt to move into his apartment.

He slapped a \$250,000 damage suit against Cicero city and police officials charging assault and battery, unlawful search and seizure, false arrest and imprisonment and violation of civil rights.

A second suit, for \$10,000, was filed under the Mob Violence act and is based on the destruction of his furniture.

Meanwhile, Clark his wife Johnetta, and their two children were stunned.

"I keep asking myself why all this just to keep Johnetta and me from moving into the apartment," he said.

He vowed to return to Cicero. "I would be less than a man if I didn't go into that apartment if it becomes available to us," he said. "If I should back down now, I would be letting down the 13 million Negroes in this country."

HARVEY CLARK, FAMILY FETED DURING UN DAY

NORWALK, Conn. — Harvey E. Clark, Jr., and his family, whose attempt last month to move into their new \$60-a-month apartment in the lily-white community of Cicero, Illinois, precipitated a race riot that reverberated throughout the world, were lavishly feted this week as guests of honor at the annual United Nations Day celebration of the City of Norwalk.

The day's celebration started as Mr. and Mrs. Clark and their children—Michele, 8, and Harvey III, 6—left New York's Hotel Biltmore for Norwalk to attend a luncheon given by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Grace Baptist Church. Later in the afternoon, the Clarks joined a group of United Nations representatives, who arrived in a motor cavalcade, for a reception at Silver Mine Hall. Michele, whose piano was destroyed by hoodlums when the apartment was ransacked, received a scholarship for her musical education.

At 6:00 P. M. the Clarks participated in a United Nations Day parade through the heart of the city, culminating in a reception at Matthews Park. Mr. Clark and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, were on the dais.

After having dinner at the home of Mrs. Herbert Langner, the Clark family left Norwalk to return to New York City, where they appeared on the midnight program of Barry Gray, popular commentator and disc jockey.

STILL PLAN TO MOVE TO CICERO

Although Norwalk welcomed the Clarks and invited them to make their home in this city, Mr. Clark indicated that he and his family still plan to move to Cicero after the destroyed building has been renovated, "as a matter of principle, and without thought of martyrdom."

National Guard Uses Barbed Wire To Stall Off Cicero Anti-Negro Mob

Raiders Break Into Apt. Rented By Negro Family

Seeks To Halt New Outbreaks

Cicero, Ill., July 13 (AP)—National Guard members stretched up barbed-wire barricades today to block any new mob attempt to storm an apartment building in which a Negro family has rented a flat.

Riots broke out in this Chicago suburb of 70,000 after the Negro bus driver moved his furniture into the apartment Tuesday.

The height of disorder occurred last night and early today when 450 guard troops moved in to help some 200 Cicero and Cook County sheriff's policemen. In the melee, an undetermined number of demonstrators were injured. Seventeen victims were hospitalized, five of them for slight bayonet wounds. The others, including police and soldiers, were hit by brickbats.

60 Put Under \$50 Bonds

Police said the mob included a large number of minors. Estimates of the number ranged from 4,000 to 8,000. It was the first time since the 1933 mine war in Southern Illinois that State troops were called out to quell a civil disturbance.

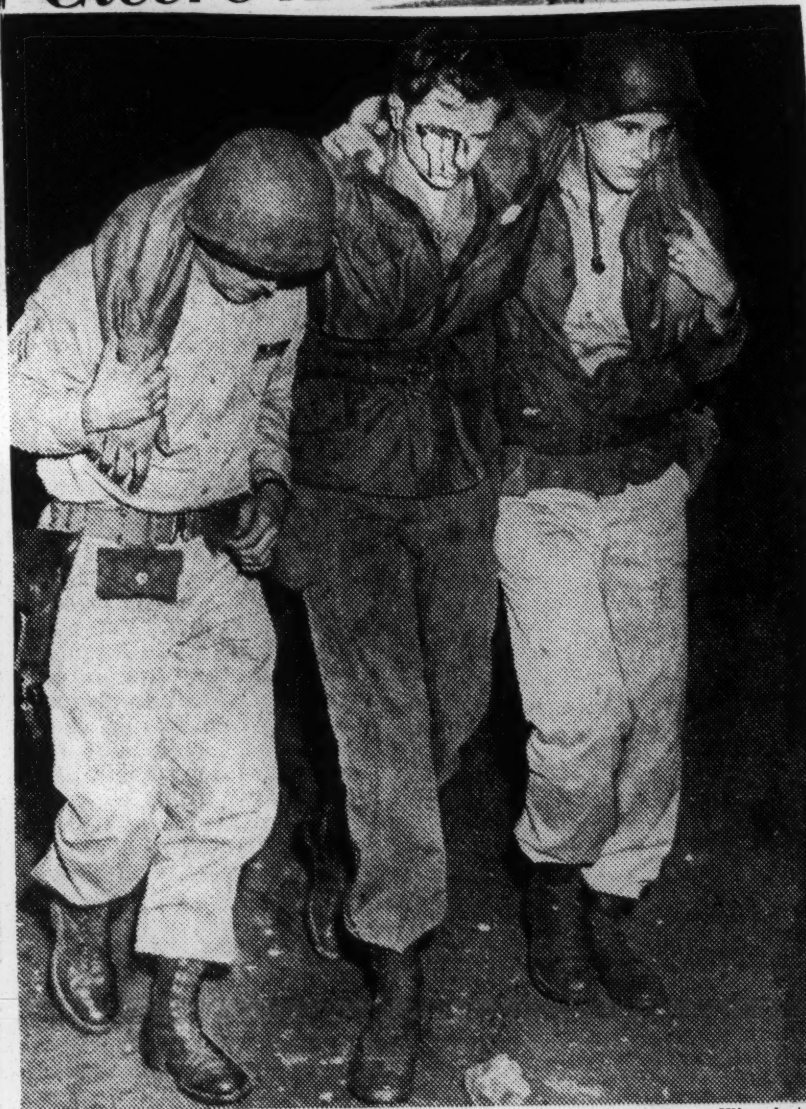
Seventy-two persons seized at the disorder scene early today were released, 60 of them under bonds of \$50 apiece, after they were booked on various charges, including unlawful assembly, assault, and inciting to riot. The other 12 were not charged.

A crowd gathered in front of the apartment building Tuesday when the furniture of Harvey E. Clark, Jr., a Negro veteran of World War II, was moved into the \$60-a-month flat.

Wednesday, a mob foray into the building was staged by a score of teen-agers. A swelling crowd cheered as they tossed furniture and fixtures out of the third-floor windows of Harvey's apartment and then burned the furniture.

Troop's Behavior Praised

Other parts of the building were damaged, and windows of other apartments shattered. It was then that Sheriff John E. Babb and acting State's Attorney Edwin T. Breen asked Stevenson for guard help.



Associated Press Wirephoto

GUARDSMAN HURT IN CICERO RIOT IS LED AWAY

Chief Sheriff's Deputy Patrick Tuohy credited firmness of the police and guard members for gaining control of the situation without loss of life.

"It was remarkable, considering some of the types of people they encountered in that mob," Tuohy said.

"Some of them were half-wild boys who should have known better. And several men I saw appeared to be half-senile goofs in their 50's with perverted 6-year-old minds."

CHICAGO — (INS) — Five companies of the Illinois National Guard and 55 County Deputies were ordered Tuesday to patrol an apartment building in suburban Cicero where mobs twice in 12 hours have raided quarters rented by a Negro family.

A menacing crowd of 2,500 persons broke through police lines in Cicero last night while Illinois National guardmen moved into the West Chicago suburb to combat anti-Negro mob violence.

At 10 P. M. CDT Lt. Jack Johnson of the Bedford Park police made a frantic call to town hall, where the guardsmen were being equipped, reporting the imminent break through.

Ten minutes later, the steel-helmeted troops arrived with bayonets fixed and were greeted with bedlam.

The street in front of the building was filled with soldiers, police and screaming resident.

The guardsmen managed to form a perimeter around the building and seven minutes later were lined up four deep, holding fixed bayonets and attempting to push the milling mob back.

The guardsmen were called out by Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson at the request of Sheriff John Babb, who reported he lacked men to cope with an estimated 1,000 persons who continued to mill about the building (at 6139 W. 19th St.)

Not a single family remained in the 12-flat structure.

The tenants fled after firemen found inflammable fluid—probably gasoline—had been spilled around the third floor where Harvey F. Clark, Jr., 29, moved his furniture and belongings only to have them forcibly removed and burned Wednesday night.

Raiders broke into the apartment again, smashed windows and doors and ripped out radiators, gas stove and plumbing fixtures. The vandalism-bent youths also pillaged three other apartments.

Some 3,000 persons, mostly teen-agers, participated in the first raid of destruction against the apartment which Mr. Clark, his wife and two children rented but never occupied.

Sheriff Babb led 30 deputies to the scene in an attempt to disperse the throng and bitterly criticized the Cicero police for failing to protect the property.

Cicero police established a guard

at the door of the building after young vandals broke into the building for the second time.

Meanwhile, Sheriff Babb said he was planning to request Federal action until a meeting with Nelson Willis, Chicago representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Babb was to meet along with Mr. and Mrs. Clark in Willis' office late Thursday.

U. S. District Judge John Barnes issued an order directing Cicero police to give adequate protection to the Clark Family last June 26 after Clark reported fiery objections by neighbors who learned he had rented the apartment.

Edwin T. Brenn, first assistant state's attorney, announced his office was investigating possible defection on the part of law enforcement officers.

Among the crowd still swarming about the buildings were two FBI agents, dispatched to the scene to obtain names of vandals.

Barbed Wire, Troops Guard Cicero Area

Quiet Is Restored After 17 Are Hurt In Riot; 72 Arrested

CICERO, Ill., July 13 (AP)—National Guardsmen stretched up barbed wire barricades today to block any new mob attempt to storm an apartment building in which a Negro family has rented a flat.

Riots broke out in this Chicago suburb of 70,000 after the Negro bus driver moved his furniture into the apartment Tuesday.

The strings of barbed wire, forming a fence five strands deep, barricaded all street and alley entrances in the square block around the building. Some 350 Guardsmen armed with rifles and grenades manned

the situation does not County sheriff's policemen. In the melee, an undetermined number of demonstrators were injured. Seventeen victims were hospitalized, five of them for slight bayonet wounds. The other 12 were not charged.

help some 200 Cicero and Cook



TROOPS BATTLE MOB RIOTING AGAINST NEGROES—Illinois National Guardsmen try to break up a mob rioting in Cicero, Ill., because a Negro family rented an apartment in a building occupied by white people. Most of the rioters are teen-agers. Some charged into

the troops and tossed a burning flare on top of the building. It started a fire but was put out quickly. An undetermined number of persons were injured in the riot. (AP Wire-photo.)

Guards Put Up Barbed-Wire Barricade To Keep Out Rioting Mobs In Illinois

CICERO, ILL., July 13—(AP) — National Guardsmen stretched up barbed wire barricades Friday to block any new mob attempt to storm an apartment building in which a Negro family has rented a flat.

Riots broke out in this Chicago suburb of 70,000 after the Negro bus driver moved his furniture into the apartment Tuesday. The strings of barbed wire, forming a fence five strands deep, barricaded all street and alley entrances in the square block around the building. Some 350 steel helmeted Guardsmen armed with rifles and tear gas grenades manned the barricade.

The outer perimeter — a four blocks square area — was patrolled by police and sheriff's deputies.

Only 100 persons were in the area early in the evening.

Governor Adlai E. Stevenson told a news conference in Springfield he was considering replacing the Guardsmen now on duty with Chicago Guardsmen, if the situation does not improve. The

Chicago Guardsmen are in summer training at Camp Grayling, Mich., but will return this weekend. The Guardsmen on duty now are from nearby cities. The Governor was misquoted by the Associated Press earlier as saying he planned to use a division of Guard troops if necessary, but he clarified this point by saying he was considering merely the possibility of replacing the troops.

17 In Hospital

The height of disorder occurred Thursday night and early Friday when 450 Guard troops moved in to help some 200 Cicero and Cook County sheriff's policemen. In the melee, an undetermined number of demonstrators were injured. Seventeen victims were hospitalized, five of them for slight bayonet wounds. The

others, including police officers and soldiers, were hit by flying brickbats.

Police said the mob included a large number of minors. Estimates of the number ranged from 4,000 to 8,000. It was the first time since the 1933 mine war in southern Illinois that state troops were called out to quell a civil disturbance.

Seventy two persons seized at the disorder scene early Friday were released, 60 of them under bonds of \$50 apiece, after they were booked on various charges, including unlawful assembly, assault, and inciting to riot. The other 12 were not charged.

A crowd gathered in front of the apartment building at 6139 W. 19th Street, Tuesday when the furniture of Harvey E. Clark, Jr., a Negro veteran of World War Two, was moved into the \$60-a-month flat.

Mob Crashes Into Building

On Wednesday, a mob foray into the building was staged by a score of teen-agers. A swelling crowd cheered as they tossed furniture and fixtures out of the

third floor windows of Harvey's apartment and then burned the furniture.

Other parts of the building were damaged, and windows of other apartments shattered by bricks. It was then that Sheriff John E. Babb and Acting State's Attorney Edwin T. Breen asked Governor Stevenson for Guard help.



JACK TARVER

Race Riots in Its Own Back Yard

Far be it from me consciously to seek comfort in the misery of others. Moreover, this week's bayonet-thwarted race riots in the Chicago suburb of Cicero are hardly calculated to reassure any thinking American, from whatever section of the nation he may come. The eyes of the rest of the world are too carefully scrutinizing our vaunted respect for individual freedom and the propaganda masters of the Kremlin too eager to exploit our shortcomings for any citizen not to realize that the alarm bells at Cicero are tolling for us all.

Nevertheless, I must confess that it is with something more than professional interest that I am looking forward to the next issue of THE CHICAGO DEFENDER.

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER? The DEFENDER is one of a number of Negro news (if one may use the word loosely) papers in the North which pander to their subscribers by a constant vilification of the South. It, along with the Pittsburgh Courier and Father Divine's sheet, The New Day, is apparently never so happy as when exploiting the racial tensions and frictions of which, goodness knows, we here in Dixie have far more than our share.

Let a Georgia Negro die under mysterious circumstances or one of the Scottsboro defendants be denied a trial and the majority of the nation's Negro press will throw out everything save their luck charm, marked cards and virile restaurant ads to make room for the headlines.

Talk about your Bilbos, Talmadges and Rankins . . . the Negro press of this country has done more to aggravate racial antagonisms through its unceasing South-baiting than all our demagogues since Reconstruction Days. Yet, somehow, for all its evident eagerness to exploit racial discrimination, it usually manages to be looking the other way when the incident happens north of the Mason-Dixon Line or when, as was the case this week, one of its favorite fugitives from Southern injustice presumes upon Eastern hospitality by re-enacting his crime in the promised land of full equality.

That's why I'm looking forward to the next issue of THE CHICAGO DEFENDER. I only hope all its race-riot correspondents were not too busy snooping around looking for exploitable trouble in the South to cover the blood-letting in their own back yard.

Stern Orders Given Troops After Bloody Racial Fight in Cafe

Post Commander Warns All Are Americans With Equal Status, Says No Place Is 'Off Limits' to Tan Yanks

By OLLIE STEWART
(Special AFRO Writer in Europe)

KARLSRUHE, Germany—Nine American soldiers, four colored and five white, collected an assortment of cuts and bruises when the two groups threw beer and whiskey bottles at each other for half an hour at the downtown Hoffman Club on Wednesday.

Bottles were the only weapons used and the fight was confined to the club, with about 100 men involved.

S-C-O-O-P

To bring AFRO readers this exclusive story of what happened when colored soldiers, newly arrived from the States, visited a German cafe frequented by other American soldiers, the AFRO dispatched its special writer, Ollie Stewart, who now lives in Paris. The accompanying story is his eyewitness account, exclusive in your AFRO.

German papers gave the affair a big play but the Army acted swiftly. Sub-Post commander Hadfield issued the following orders to white company commanders:

Stern Orders Issued

"Colored troops are here to stay and have equal status with other troops. No place is off limits to units of any race that is not off limits to other races. Colored officers will be saluted by the men and white lieutenants will salute colored captains.

"Colored military police will be brought from Heidelberg to patrol along with whites. Every unit will have its own courtesy patrol on the streets. Lt. Gen. Manton Eddy, 7th Army commander, arrived Friday and said, "There will not be a repetition of this."

General Eddy further authorized Capt. Oliver Lewis of St. Paul, Minn., company commander of the colored troops involved, to phone him direct if he felt his men were not

KARLSRUHE, GERMANY (Soldiers)

getting fair treatment.

Karlsruhe was a hilly-white town until ten days ago, when two colored companies arrived from the States, and the outbreak is seen as a result of the tension built up immediately.

Whites' Ultimatum Defied

White troops told them not to enter clubs or dance with the girls, but as soon as the men got passes, they went to the clubs and danced. The fight started when one girl left a white soldier dance with a colored soldier.

Insulting words passed and the girl who danced with the colored soldier was struck by another girl. The soldier took her to another club and then went for help. He returned with forty buddies and the whites met them with a shower of bottles. The fight raged until the bottles ran out and the place was almost wrecked.

A crowd of some 400 Germans returning from a nearby movie crowded the sidewalks in front of the cafe to watch the battle between the brown and white American defenders of the principles of democracy.

Now Drink and Dance Together

When peace was restored, three colored soldiers needed stitches and another had a lump on his head. Five whites also needed stitches. However, on Saturday night I visited the club and saw both races drinking and dancing together without trouble in the same club.

Captain Lewis told me: "None of my men were hospitalized, none restricted for what happened, and those with stitches are getting passes like the rest."

The other colored unit, the 8th Medical Ambulance Co., commanded by Capt. Clifford Alston, 711 12th St., N.E., Washington, was not involved. The two companies have some colored officers, nine in all, and are part of the 7th Army.

Amazed Germans Watch King-sized Bloody Brawl

Army Probes GI

Race Riot

KARLSRUHE, Germany—U. S. Army authorities this week continued their investigation of a bloody brawl between nearly 700 white and Negro soldiers which sent some forty GIs to a hospital. The race riot over German girls was fought in a German cafe and the soldiers almost completely wrecked the place. A crowd of some 400 Germans gathered on the sidewalk and watched the Americans make a spectacle of themselves.

It was a sad commentary on the cloud talk which Americans have been doing about democracy, as the Germans saw soldiers in the same Army fighting among themselves—over women, German women. Army authorities would make no comment on the incident, but kept up their investigation.

Basic hatred by white GIs springs from the popularity of Negro GIs with German frauleins, and many Negro GIs in the area often bring their German fraulein dates to many public places. The incident last week seems to have been the climax of mounting tension caused by these jealousies.

GI's Who Rioted in Germany Now Getting Along Together

By OLLIE STEWART

KARLSRUHE, Germany. — Two first-class units, fresh from the United States, with high morale and staffed by colored officers, are now stationed here to change the complexion of this sprawling German city for the first time since 1946.

Part of the Seventh Army, they are the 8th Medical Ambulance Company and the 62nd Heavy Trucking Company. In the event of war, they will certainly see front-line service.

The ambulance company will be evacuating the wounded; and the trucking unit will supply petroleum and other supplies to tanks and other fighting vehicles.

Healthy Respect Created

Only white troops have been stationed here for the past five years, but now that something new has been added, the business of getting acquainted is proceeding with give and take on both sides.

The first week the boys gave and took a few bottles—now there's a healthy respect for all concerned.

White and colored units are billeted in Phillips Barracks, where the men have their company clubs in which they entertain their German friends.

In the city, there are several clubs to which troops of all units may go. There are no movies at the barracks, so all troops attend the same movies in town, run by special service.

No Colored Chaplain

There are no colored special service hostesses in Karlsruhe and no colored chaplain.

As soon as their equipment arrives, the men of the 8th Medical Company will operate a dispensary and maintain ambulance service for the Karlsruhe area.

Most of the men are in their early 20's and average about two years in the Army, but they are well-trained in their duties and seem eager for work.

Capt. Clifford W. Alston, 711 Twelfth St., N.W., Washington, is the commanding officer. Both his brother officers and men spoke highly of his ability and fairness. He's now waiting for his big Buick to arrive.

Others on Roster

Other officers include: Lt. Daniel Douglas, 45 High St., Ansonia, Conn., executive; Lt. James C. Cowson, Brooklyn, supply; and Lt. Oliver L. Norrell Jr., 1613 Claiborne

St., Richmond, Va., personnel.

Outstanding non-commissioned officers keep the company running smoothly. A few of these are:

M/Sgt. Isaac Freeman, Atlanta, who was graduated from Morehouse College in 1950 and was commissioned a second lieutenant in December and now waits to move up into the officer ranks;

Sfc. Robert L. Sims, Columbus, Ga., personnel sergeant major; Sgt. Jesse L. Dunn, Birmingham, Ala.; Sfc. James W. Parker, Phenix City, Ala., graduate of Alabama State College; Sfc. Joe Ray, Columbus, Ga., supply; Sgt. Andrew H. Lawrence, NYC; and Pfc. Andrew M. Shaw, Oxford, N.C.

Two Brothers in Outfit

Around the barracks I talked to: Cpl. Alfonso L. Whitmore, 7121 Keystone St., Philadelphia, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Whitmore, who sends love to his parents; Pvt. Ulysses Winston, Hanover County, Va.; Pvt. George Smith, Williamsburg, Va.; Pvt. Thurmond Grimes, Sharps, Va.; two brothers, Pfc. Sterling Fizer and Pfc. Stafford Fizer, Roanoke, Va.;

Pfc. Theodore R. Bailey, Smithfield, Va.; Pfc. Earl S. Mason, Brookneal, Va.; Pvt. William R. Manson, Alberta, Va.; Pfc. Murrill F. Johnson, Lynchburg, Va.; Pvt. George E. Booker, Mannboro, Va.; Pfc. James Carter, Norfolk, Va.; and Pfc. David W. Davis, Portsmouth, Va.

Alabama was represented by Pvt. Frank L. Forby, Birmingham; Pvt. Crawford Jones, Fairfield; Pfc. Sammie Hazzard, Birmingham; Cpl. Earnest Carpenter, Utah; Pvt. Herbert Terrell, Guin; Pvt. Eugene Jones, Birmingham; Pfc. Ralph Payne, Birmingham; Pfc. John Walton, Birmingham; and Pfc. Robert Bell, Mobile.

Others were:

Pvt. Quentin A. Jordan, NYC; Pvt. Frank McCrainey, Greenwood, Miss.; Cpl. Andrew Johnson, Pensacola, Fla.; Pfc. Julius Headen, Winston Salem, N.C.; Cpl. Nathaniel Yon, North, S.C.; and

Pvt. Joel Stephens, Longview, Texas, who told me that my sister, Mrs. D. M. Brown, wife of the principal of Shiloh School, roomed with his mother, Mrs. Leo Stephens, when she first arrived to teach in Longview.

Many Vets in Outfit

The 62nd Heavy Trucking Company, which will supply the area rolling stock with petroleum and

lubricants, is a tough outfit. Many of the men have seen service in the Pacific and European campaigns of the last war.

The commanding officer, Capt. Oliver D. Lewis, is a real veteran. I saw him the first time in Casablanca, back in 1942, with the famous 22nd QM Truck Company. He comes from St. Paul, Minn.

All the other officers, with one exception, are Baltimoreans. The exception is Lt. George T. James Jr. of Navasota, Texas, who has served in North Africa and Italy.

Baltimoreans Listed

There is Lt. John Davis, 1840 W. Franklin St., Baltimore, who was an employee of the Social Security Administration until recently and is now actually on leave from his post. He sends greetings to all his friends. His brother, Michael, and wife, Thelma, also work for Social Security.

Lt. Nathaniel B. Young, 1152 N. Carey St., who was graduated from Morgan College in 1950. His wife, Mrs. Florence Young, now in Newport News, Va., will be coming over to join him soon.

Then there is Warrant Officer Nison C. Myles, 1117 Park Ave., who is motor maintenance officer, and who was in Europe in 1944 and returned to the United States in 1945. His wife, Mrs. Ella J. Myles, is at Glendale, Md., with the children, Nison Jr. and Constant Ameilia.

I also found Baltimoreans among the enlisted men. Having no complaint and getting along fine is Pfc. Charles A. Sanders, 233 N. Spring Court, E. Baltimore, who sends love to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Jones.

Then there is Pvt. Arthaniel Sanders, 206 E. 23rd St., who sends love to his mother, Mrs. Consolo Sanders at the same address, and to his father, Charlie Sanders, 411 Smith St., Durham, N.C.

Pfc. Millard Edwards, 1551 Fulton Ave., Baltimore, also has no complaint, and posts a greeting to his brother, Percy L. Edwards. Sgt. Arthur Pinder, 1431 E. Eager St., wants to be remembered to his wife, Mrs. Lillian Pinder.

All Remember Relatives

Private John Parker, comes from 512 Jefferson St., Nashville, Tenn., but has a brother, James Gilliam, who plays second base for the Baltimore Elites.

Others seen were:

Cpl. Eugene Lloyd Jr., Memphis, Tenn.; Cpl. John Robinson, Bess-

mer, Ala.; MSgt. Ernest Meade, Newport News, Va., sending love to his wife, Mrs. Mozella Meade, MSgt. Cleveland O. Williams, Augusta, Ga.;

Cpl. Gerald Elliott, NYC; John R. Chavis, Columbus, Ohio; Sgt. Elbert G. Johnson, Miami, Fla.; Cpl. Clarence Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.; Sfc. Amos Benefield, Stanton, Va.; Sgt. Luther Riley, Sumter, S.C.;

Cpl. Willie Thompson, Atlanta; Sgt. Donald Robinson, Cincinnati; Sgt. George Mitchell, Portsmouth, Va., sending love to his wife, Mrs. Amaza Mitchell; Cpl. Charles C. Davis, Franklin, Va.; Pfc. James R. Rucker Jr., Nashville, Tenn.; Pfc. Jack Banks, Scranton, Pa.; Cpl. James R. Granger, Lake Charles, La.; and Pvt. James E. Johnson, Greenville, S.C.

GERMAN FRAULEIN SMASHES BEER MUG ON HEAD OF SOLDIER WHO OBJECTED TO HER FRIENDS

Black Dispatch
Riot Starts When Cafe Fuss Mixes White and Negro Soldiers in Battling Formation
5-19-51
GIRLS SCATTER WHEN FIGHT ENDS

KARLSRUHE, Germany — (ANP) — An unidentified German girl who objected to being reprimanded for speaking to a Negro soldier, smashed a beer mug over the head of a white U. S. sailor and launched a small scale race riot between 100 Negro and white soldiers were separated and removed from the scene by military police squads.

The incident, which occurred in a brauhaus (cafe) resulted in injury to nine GI's. The girl, who was in the company of a white sailor, stopped over to talk to some Negro GI's. When she returned to the sailor, she was given a stiff reprimand. Incensed, she told the sailor to mind his own business, and then him over the head with the mug.

Other frauleins, attracted by the clash between the sailor and their country-woman, began swing also. The sailor, in retaliation, gathered white reinforcements about him, and of course, the Negro GI's leaped into what became a general free-for-all.

When the smoke cleared, none of the girls could be found and no one would give their identities. The cafe, however, was in shambles, and the battling sol-

No More Race Brawls, Yanks Overseas Told

KARLSRUHE, Germany — Following a near riot between Negro and white soldiers here last week, top army brass told officers in this area, "We have got to get along with each other" and informed the officers they should be held "individually responsible" if colored and white GIs were involved in other violence. The order from Col. William A. Hadfield, commander, was

prompted by a cafe melee involving 100 white and Negro soldiers. The wild outbreak was touched off when a German girl left her white sailor companion to talk to two Negro GIs. The sailor resented the girl's action and told her so. In return, the fraulein crashed a beer mug against his skull.

TWO NEAR RIOTS FLARE, 40 JAILED

Miss P. P. P.
Detective's Wrist Broken as
He Tries to Stop Fight
Thurs.

2-8-51
A city detective Wednesday was suffering a broken wrist, and 40 Negroes were facing charges in municipal court which grew out of two near riots which broke out about 5 p. m. Mardi Gras within a block of each other on Dryades *near Dryades*

Injured was detective Edward S. Hyde. He, along with detectives Lawrence J. Casanova and Frank Alfordish, tried to quell fights at St. Andrew and another at Felicity. Hyde broke his hand in an altercation with Woodrow Bennett, Negro, 34, 3519 Dryades.

Hyde said the injury occurred when he and the other detectives were trying to stop a fight between Bennett and a Negro woman. Bennett was charged by First District police with disturbing the peace, reviling police, using obscene language, assault and resisting arrest.

Hyde and the other detectives were stopping a fight on Felicity and Dryades when they noticed excitement on St. Andrew. They arrested four Negroes at Felicity and 35 others, in addition to Bennett, at the other intersection. They had to call for additional help to break up a crowd of 200 or 300 milling about the second corner. All the others arrested were charged by First District police with disturbing the peace.

**13 Fomenters of Race
Riot Given Sentences
of From 5 to 90 Days**

Oct. 8-11-51
DETROIT — Eighteen youths, 5 colored and 13 white, including two teen-age white girls and one juvenile colored girl, were arrested Sunday in Rouge Park and charged with disturbing the peace and attempting to incite a race riot.

Fourteen of the youths, including 4 colored and 10 whites were found guilty by Recorder's Judge John P. Scallen and sentenced from 5 to 90 days in the House of Correction and 2 years probation each.

John P. Scallen
Sentenced to 90 days in the House of Correction was Donald Stempien, 18, white, of 2315 Wilson St., Dearborn, whom police said was the agitator of the racial clash.

Riots In Jamaica; Demand Elections; *Amsterdam News* Bustamante Stoned

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Riots and bloodshed have shaken this island as the rivalry between the two principal labor federations developed into a series of violent acts that included the stoning of the automobile of Prime Minister W. Alexander Bustamante, who was forced to abandon a speaker's platform and flee from Llundas Vale after firing two pistol shots in the air to scare off his attackers.

Mr. Bustamante was accompanied by Mrs. Rose Leon, member of the House of Representatives, who was in the United States with him recently as part of a delegation discussing the migration of Jamaican laborers.

See editorial in today's Amsterdam News.

The week's events included the defeat of Mr. Bustamante's majority party in the House on two major votes. He has refused to call an election, which would have been the case in England, but did hint at elections sometime later in the year at which time, he thundered, "the traitors will never come back." The prime minister referred to several of his own Labour party's representatives who voted against him.

Messrs. F. D. Toyloy, L. L. Simmonds and J. A. McPherson, of Bustamante's forces, voted with N. W. Manley, opposition leader, to defeat two of the prime minister's bills:

1. To approve the importation of two transport experts from England at a cost to the colony of 1,000 pounds and
2. To an advance of 10,000 pounds against a possible rebate of 62,000 pounds to be made to the Jamaica Utilities, Ltd., to enable that company to meet insurance premiums.

Nevertheless, Mr. Bustamante

asserted that 10,000 pounds would be advanced to the transport company regardless of the voting of the House.

A possible scandal was brewing in the revelation that Mr. Bustamante is heavily interested in the transport company.

Mr. Bustamante would not be definite on his intentions, but he intimated that the complexion of the House was such that there was the need for the weeding out of certain elements "who apparently are disingenuously or obviously ignorant of the first duties, not only of party members, but as representatives of the people."

"Some members," Mr. Bustamante continued, "think that all they have to do is to act like agents for the procuring of bridges and roads and things like that, without thinking that it is also their duty to suggest where the money is to be found, and to plan for the money to be found."

Mr. Bustamante, who met last week with the Finance Committee of the House, paid tribute to the People's National Party for the fact that they always voted together on issues and rapped members of the Jamaica Labour Party who had voted against the Government as "traitors to the principle of party politics."

Then he said: "Traitors may come and traitors may go, but they will never come back."

Asked to comment on Mr. Felix Toyloy's statement that he will remain a member of the House for its five-year session, whatever the circumstances are, Mr. Bustamante said: "Mr. Toyloy has forgotten that I have it in my power to hold new elections next year."

Under the instruments of the constitution, the Governor has sole powers to dissolve the House before its allotted span and to proclaim new elections.

Meanwhile, former Speaker of the House Clement Mullings Aitcheson has petitioned the Secretary of State for Colonies to issue directions in a "constitutional crisis which has developed in the Jamaica constitution."

Mr. Aitcheson said the House defeats made it incumbent on Mr. Bustamante's government to resign. He said that the fact that the House refused to approve payment of the 10,000 pounds to the transport company, and that the acting governor nevertheless authorized the payment, the matter became of constitutional importance.

Aitcheson also demanded an immediate investigation to discover how many members of the House and executive council, if any, have stock in the transport company.

He also questioned the legality of the Labour Party's leadership by Mr. Bustamante, in that the prime minister "is never subjected to election to that office in his

party and he alone makes all the party's decisions.

"Your petitioner respectfully asks whether under these circumstances Jamaica has not been run by a system of virtual dictatorship, and further suggests that under any such set of circumstances which are a clear defeat of the principles of democracy, the opportunity does not exist in which corruption can rear its activities untrammelled in the legislature, the meanwhile preying upon the industrial and the financial stability of the country and operating to the detriment of the loyal and dutiful subjects of His Most Gracious Majesty the King."

"The point of the petition," Mr. Aitcheson added, "is to point out that the use of the Governor's certifying powers has made the whole question a major one of Government policy, therefore, the defeat in the House should be so considered and the Government should resign."

"It also takes the opportunity to bring to attention the question of the party system and the need to compel a democratic set-up in parties if they are to be officially recognized."

Praying that the Constitution in Jamaica may follow the traditional lines of the House of Commons. in that Governments resigned after major defeat, Mr. Aitcheson said: "Your petitioner avers that behind all these Government devices there is a serious and long-standing rivalry between two political parties, each allied to a trade union, and that the competition of these two opposing forces has locked this island of Jamaica in a veritable death grip both politically and industrially, to the lasting shame of the fair name of this country and to the detriment of its citizens."

SCHOOL RIOTERS ATTACK CROWDS; 15 HOSPITALIZED

6 Teen-Agers Held After Philadelphia Fight

Philadelphia, March 7 [Special]
—Fifteen persons were sent to hospitals with stab wounds and other injuries in a half hour of rioting touched off last night when a band of armed teen-agers attacked spectators leaving a basketball game. 3-8-51

Six persons, all Negroes, were arrested by police and jailed on charges of inciting to riot and disorderly conduct. A riot squad of 30 police rushed to the scene and restored order after hundreds of persons had been pushed and jostled, some of them being knocked down and trampled.

The disturbance took place outside the University of Pennsylvania's Palestra, where about 5,000 spectators had watched a game for the city's public high school basketball championship. Game spectators and persons attending a flower show in nearby Convention hall were involved in the melee.

Disorder Spreads

Police said the rioting started when a teen-age group armed with knives, lengths of pipe, clubs, and stones fell upon one of the first small groups of students to emerge from the Palestra after the game. Disorder spread rapidly thru the growing throng, enveloping hundreds of persons leaving the flower show.

A scattering of traffic policemen on duty at nearby street corners was the only police protection for nearly 15 minutes. A riot call was turned in by a Philadelphia Transportation system employe, summoning reinforcements from four police districts.

Newspapers estimated today that at least 20 adults, including several elderly flower show

patrons, were treated by private physicians for injuries suffered in the riot. 43a

5 Still in Hospitals

All of those arrested, police said, were students of Benjamin Franklin High school, which was defeated 41 to 37 by West Philadelphia High school for the championship. Observers said the rioting appeared to have been planned in advance of the game, however, as a result of long standing bad blood between students of the two schools.

Five of those given hospital treatment were still in hospitals today. All are West Philadelphia High school students. Albert Serayderian, 16; Herbert Beechman, 18, and Allen Benjamin, 16, suffered wounds in the back. Ralph Friedman, 17, had a fractured right hand and Allen Gold, 15, was under treatment for cuts and bruises on the head and face.

Those arrested will be arraigned in Juvenile court, police said.

Fight Over Pillow Results In Hour-Long Riot On Train

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—A coach full of angry Moslems turned a fight over a pillow into an hour-long riot aboard a Baltimore and Ohio train in Silver Spring, Maryland, early last Saturday. It took a score of Montgomery County policemen to quiet them.

Nine members of Islamic Temple No. 7 in Harlem (New York City) were jailed in Rockville, Maryland. Six of them were charged with assault and battery, inciting a riot and interfering with an officer.

Montgomery County Police Chief Charles M. Orme and Union Station officials gave the following account of events leading up to the arrests:

While the Baltimore and Ohio's Chicago-bound "Shenandoah" was in Union Station around midnight, a waiter and a woman traveling in the special coach the Moslems had rented, had an argument over whether the woman had paid for the use of a pillow for the night.

As the train pulled out of the station here, a porter jumped off, told a ticket examiner there was "some bad trouble" in the coach and then jumped aboard again.

Union Station officials telegraphed Montgomery County police and two squad cars sped to the B. and O. station at Silver Spring.

As the train pulled in, Officers George Heflin and Carroll Durham swung aboard the coach. Immediately they were stripped of their pistols and blackjacks. Then Chief Orme said, both were "assaulted."

Another policeman turned in a call for help and cars from Rockville, Silver Spring and Bethesda, Maryland, answered.

Heflin and Durham got free of the crowd but didn't get their weapons back. Washington police were notified of the trouble and asked to stand by.

Chi-Bound Harlemites Beat Cops Near D. C.

By STANLEY ROBERTS

WASHINGTON — Two sections of the crack B. and O. New York to Chicago "Shenandoah" were held up seven miles from here in Silver Springs, Md., for two hours at midnight Saturday while a riot raged aboard Section 1 among a coachful of convention-bound Harlem citizens and police from three nearby towns.

The Courier early Saturday was unable to see or interview nine New York City Negroes in the Rockville, Md. jail, six of them charged with assault and battery, inciting a riot and interfering with an officer.

Bail was set at \$5,000 each for the men and a hearing set for March 6. Montgomery County officials announced that two policemen were cut and scratched and taken to Washington Sanitarium for treatment, but when this reporter and Courier photographer Clifton Cabell appeared at Rockville jail we were not allowed to see the men nor to learn the extent of their wounds, if any sustained, in the one-hour-long midnight melee.

\$45,000 BAIL
It was announced that the group could not arrange the re-

quired \$45,000 bail nor had they conferred with legal counsel.

Police said that approximately twenty-five other members of the Harlem Islamic Temple 7 proceeded on to Chicago on the Shenandoah. **3-3-51**

It was reported the trouble started over an argument with a waiter, who, it was charged, had made insulting remarks to a woman who was traveling in the special coach the Temple members had rented.

WARNED BY PORTER

As the train pulled out of the Washington Union Station here a porter jumped off, told a ticket examiner there was "some bad trouble" in the coach, and then jumped aboard again.

Union Station officials alerted county police and two squad cars sped to the B. & O. Silver Springs Station, next stop after Washington.

As the train pulled into the station two officers swung aboard the coach and police claim they were immediately stripped of their pistols and blackjacks and were both "assaulted."

Another policeman sent out a riot alert and squad cars from Rockville, Silver Springs and Bethesda, Md., went to the station while Washington police were asked to stand by.

HOUR OF BEDLAM

After an hour of bedlam inside the train the re-enforced police were in control and the following New York Negroes on the way to jail, conditions unknown:

Luman Abrams, 122 East 128th Street; Jacob Dawson, 30, 3809 Third Avenue; Samuel Hudson, 34 West 132nd Street; Hubbard Corion, 2420 Seventh Avenue; Samuel Manning, 134th and James Place, Brooklyn, and James D. McIntyre, 253 West 121st Street, all charged with inciting a riot, assault and battery, and interfering with police.

FOUR OTHERS HELD

Also Joseph Garner, the waiter, 4 West 114th Street, held as a witness, and James Dawson and Henry Dawson, brothers, 3809 Third Avenue, Bronx, and Arthur

Leonard Quarles, 100 West 139th Street, held for "more investigation."

Both sections of the Shenandoah departed about 1:30 A. M. and it is not known whether other passengers were questioned and will appear for trials here on March 2. Nor was the racial identity of the woman involved determined by The Courier at press time.

Riot on Train Ends in Jail for Cultists

WASHINGTON — Montgomery County police placed seven men under \$5,000 bond and questioned and released three others in connection with a free-for-all fight in which a waiter and two policemen were beaten on a Baltimore & Ohio train pulling out of Washington for Chicago about 12:30 a.m. Saturday.

Held under \$5,000 bond on charges of assault and battery, inciting riot and interfering with a police officer are the following persons: **3-3-51**

Luman Abrams, who gave his address as 122 E. 72nd St., New York; Jacob Dawson, 19, 3809 Third Ave.; James Dargan McIntyre, 29, a printer, of 253 W. 121st St.; Carion Hubbard, 51, a salesman, of 2420 Seventh Ave.; Samuel Manning, 52, post office employee, of 124 St. James Pl. Brooklyn; Samuel Hudson, 43, a peddler, of 34 W. 132nd St.

Booked as Witness

Joseph Garner, 58, a clerk, of 4 W. 114th St., who said that he was the leader of the group, was booked as a State's witness and also put under \$5,000 bond.

Trial of the men comes up in Montgomery County Court at Rockville on Mar. 6.

Questioned and released were James Dawson, 21, a tailor, and Henry Dawson, 17, unemployed, both of 3809 Third Ave., the Bronx and Leonard W. Quarles,

a waiter, of 110 W. 139th St.

The Chicago section of the B. & O's Shenandoah was loaded with about 25 members of the Islamic Temple of Moslem of New York City en route to Chicago for a convention, police say.

All Over a Pillow

The fight broke out when one of the women members of the party accused the waiter, Odious G. Foust, also of New York, of overcharging her for a pillow.

According to Foust, several of the men assaulted him during the argument which ensued charging that he had insulted the woman.

Members of the cult told police that they neither smoke, drink nor fight.

The New Yorkers are alleged to have beaten the waiter so severely that he had to be taken to the Washington Sanitarium for treatment.

Policemen Lose Guns

Meanwhile, two Montgomery County policemen also suffered injuries and had their pistols taken from them.

Police were called out from Bethesda, Rockville and Silver Spring to quell the riot. No white persons, it was stated, other than the policemen, were involved.

The melee started just after the Shenandoah pulled out of Washington. Maryland police were called in because Silver Spring is the first stop out of the District headed for Chicago.

Police transferred seven of the men from the Silver Spring police station to Rockville around 11 a.m. Saturday.

All Brothers, Sisters

At first the men refused to disclose their last names, saying that

all members are known as "Brother" or "Sister" and that their first names were followed by "Eli." They finally, after police insisted, gave their full names.

Amazed Germans Watch King-sized Bloody Brawl**Army Probes GI Race Riot**

KARLSRUHE, Germany—U.S. Army authorities this week continued their investigation of a bloody brawl between nearly 700 white and Negro soldiers which sent some forty GIs to a hospital. The race riot over German girls was fought in a German cafe and the soldiers almost completely wrecked the place. A crowd of some 400 Germans gathered on the sidewalk and watched the Americans make a spectacle of themselves.

It was a sad commentary on the loud talk which Americans have been doing about democracy, as the Germans saw soldiers in the same Army fighting among themselves—over women, German women. Army authorities would make no comment on the incident, but kept up their investigation.

Basic hatred by white GIs springs from the popularity of Negro GIs with German frauleins, and many Negro GIs in the area often bring their German fraulein dates to many public places. The incident last week seems to have been the climax of mounting tension caused by these jealousies.

NINE YANKS HURT IN RACE RIOTING IN GERMAN CAFE

KARLSRUHE, Germany, May 9 [Reuters] — Nine United States service men were injured slightly during a race riot here last night after an American sailor had reprimanded a German girl for talking to Negro GIs in a cafe.

The girl told the sailor, attached to the navy's Rhine patrol, to mind his own business. She then hit him over the head with a beer mug. The sailor gathered his friends around him, and a fight started between 100 white and Negro service men in the cafe.

German sources said all the cafe's furniture was smashed during the melee. Military police squads eventually restored order. They removed the battling soldiers in army trucks.

Relations between white and Negro soldiers in the American zone normally are good. There are 25,000 Negro soldiers in Germany.

Negro, White G. I.s Battle in Germany

9 Soldiers in Hospital; Cafe in Karlsruhe Wrecked

KARLSRUHE, Germany, May 9

(AP).—Nearly 100 white and Negro American soldiers fought a battle in a German cafe here last night.

The United States Provost Marshal's office, announcing an investigation, said nine soldiers were taken to a medical dispensary for treatment. Earlier, German police had said forty were hospitalized.

The police refused to give details, other than to say no German patrons in the nearly ruined cafe were injured.

A crowd of some 400 Germans returning from a near-by movie crowded the sidewalks in front of the cafe to watch the fight.

Soldiers- Ft. Benning, Ga.
(Columbus, Ga.)

Brutalities Reported in Columbus, Ga.

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

(Courier Staff Correspondent)

COLUMBUS, Ga.—The lid blew off in this Army camp town last week.

An old feud between Negro soldiers and white policemen, who reportedly have "full authority" in handling black troops inside Columbus, flared on Army pay night and left a riot of wide proportions in its wake.

A hand grenade explosion, which tore a hole in a departing police car and dislodged sidewalk concrete, started a chain of beatings and brutalities that involved not only soldiers and inside the principal clubs of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Avenue areas, but extended a mile away in residential areas.

The night of terror saw scores of soldiers and civilians beaten over the head and upper body, apparently by police bent on teaching them "a lesson," to use the words of a citizen-spokesman.

COURIER ALERTED

The Courier had been warned a week previously that something was going to happen in Columbus. An anonymous letter had stated:

"Soldiers are being beaten, their money taken, and they are jailed and fined—sometimes warned to stay out of town—all this by the police of that city.

"We do not appreciate this after fighting in Korea. Why isn't the city 'off-limits'? Why are we being sent here?"

The letter was signed by "A Soldier—veteran of World War II and Korea."

THE LIDS BLOWS

Well, last week the lid blew off and Negro citizens were aroused, not only because the soldiers were not protected in view of their slated early departure for Korea, but because they themselves and their businesses had fallen victim to Columbus police brutality.

These citizens said the chain of events went back many years, that Columbus civilian heads ruled Fort Benning, and that after the coming of every general

to "the Fort" he was wine and barbecued up town and given to know the ways of local conduct and authority.

But, back to last week's riot.

SOLDIERS FIGHT

About 11 o'clock, Police Captain J. D. Armstrong and his squad car reported to a business place on Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street in answer to a call that soldiers were fighting. The fracas was quelled and the police car was leaving the scene when a grenade-like explosion rent the air. Soldiers and civilians began scurrying for cover as Captain Armstrong called for reinforcements.

When the reinforcements arrived, their ranks reportedly swelled by deputized civilian whites, the area was in near

panic. An order was issued to close every spot and for everybody to get home. Policemen stood at the door entrances and as soldiers and civilians were ordered by, they were tapped or beaten, while obscene and vile language filled the air, hurled with epithets at the terrorized patrons and business place owners.

Up and down Sixth and Eighth Streets, the police reportedly visited every club restaurant and beer parlor—including Club 746, Club Mayfair, Club Regal and the Top Hat—and the treatment and brutality was applied allegedly in the same manner.

"You black b---ds, get out of here!" occupants were told.

EPITHETS, TERROR

Up and down the streets in the neighborhood, and blocks away at the Warren Williams Apartments epithets and warnings were hurled and the citizens terrorized, they told this correspondent. Persons cooling off on their porches were told to get inside.

A few of the bloodied sought refuge on the porch of the Ninth Street YMCA. The stains were still there hours later. At the Top Tat, there was blood in a plate of chicken and rice and on a table where a male civilian and his escort were dining.

For four hours the scurrying and the running kept up, until the situation was declared under control.

Although City Hospital listed

only nine persons as treated for head lacerations during and after the disturbance, there were indications that many more required medical treatment and attention. Two patrolmen were treated for finger lacerations. Both Negro men and women required treatment of scalp lacerations. Some were said to have been kicked.

SOLDIERS ARRESTED

Five soldiers were arrested on open charges, three of them held incommunicado and their identities unrevealed. The disturbance had brought a few military policemen to the scene, but Columbus police had full charge of the men placed under arrest.

Fort Benning's Public Relations office "explained" that the "good

relations" between the fort and the city of Columbus could not be impaired by insisting upon interference in "city cases."

The next day after the rioting, prominent Negro leaders, led by militant Dr. T. H. Brewer (his committee won cases against the white primary and teachers' salary inequality) met in protest.

A resolution committee was appointed to file protests to Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath, to the NAACP, to the Defense Chiefs of Staff and to the Fort Benning Commandant, Lieut. Gen. Church, among other officials. The drafted resolutions protested alleged brutality to Negro soldiers by Columbus and Phenix City police, and hit the wave of terrorism involving the military and civilians in Negro areas.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

The committee appointed to draft the resolutions included the Revs. C. W. McQueen and A. Oliver; Warrant Officer Nichols (retired), Dr. E. V. Miller and E. E. Farley, real estate man.

Another committee called on the Benning Provost Marshal. It contended that not enough Negro MPs policed the area, including the USO, where hundreds of soldiers enjoy recreation on holidays, off-duty leaves and over the week-ends.

Many conclusions to the fact of angles involved resulted from an on-the-spot check of Columbus and Fort Benning:

DEPARTMENT WARNED

1. The reportedly, extremely brutal beating of a Negro soldier at a club two nights before the riot must have had some bearing on the Monday night explosion. The police department said it had been warned that the soldiers planned to march on the city in reprisal.

2. Virtually every soldier, talked to "freely," had a condemning word to say about police brutality in Columbus. Many were of the opinion that Negroes could be moved out of Fort Benning and Columbus, because they "haven't a chance against the police." They contend that when they fall into police hands, they are rushed to jail, tried and often convicted without any military interference, although they are part of the U. S. Army in this

period of war preparations and emergency.

3. The paratroopers, usually high-spirited and exceptionally well-trained to fear nothing, as well as soldiers returned from the fighting front, apparently resent the jim-crow tactics and handling by policemen whom they do not regard as efficient officers and protectors of all.

4. More Negro MP's are needed to walk and patrol the area, and Negro civilian police, a long-talked-about proposition, would be a welcome supplement to good relations and conduct in Columbus. That is the opinion of scores of interviewed leaders.

MAYOR'S STATEMENT

Mayor B. F. Register termed as "all rumors" the reports that men and women had been brutalized in the Monday night disturbance. He said further there was "no substantiation nor confirmation" of the reports the Courier had heard. Further, the Mayor said his administration pledged a square deal for all.

Upon closer questioning, he stated that it was his opinion the police had used the "necessary measures" to put down the disturbance, that he had heard the explosion himself.

City Commissioner J. A. Hayney said that Council had not heard a thing of brutalities and terrorism and that he had been busy "building a house."

TAKE ARMSTRONG REPORT

Other city commissioners and Safety Director Tom Ervin were not reached for comment, and there was no official word from the office of Police Chief John Newberry. Officials contacted apparently were taking as the last word the report of Captain Armstrong on the disturbance and condoning the methods employed in evacuating the Negro business area.

There was no official announcement from the office of Lieutenant General Church, commandant at the Fort. Lieut. Col. Wesley H. Burr, of the public relations office, said the disturbance was being investigated. Colonel Burr said General Church "wants fair treatment of all soldiers at all times" and that the disturbance was "a matter of concern to the General." Local report is that

General Church has emptied the jails and prisons of many soldiers convicted of small offenses.

The PRO head confirmed that relations between the Fort and Columbus were "settled through established community channels." He admitted no Negro had ever been considered for membership on the Citizens and Welfare Committee which includes top Benning brass, the Mayors, Chamber of Commerce directors and ministerial alliance heads of Columbus and Phenix City. Colonel Burr said there had been complaints that civilian police were "unduly on the lookout for military personnel."

(Many Negro citizens expressed the opinion that top officials at Benning usually succumb to the ways, customs and thought of Columbus, which is reported to be in a Klan belt of the Georgia-Alabama border. If the top Army brass does not marry into Columbus families, it is wine and barbecued into Columbus ways of dealing with the Negro, the citizens pointed out.)

LARGEST INSTALLATION

Fort Benning itself is an Army efficiency dream, reputedly the largest installation of its kind in the world. There are lights and shades in integration. One battalion in the Fourth Division is Negro, while there are service and quartermaster companies scattered throughout. There are integrated personnel in non-tactical units, but there has been no large Negro unit there since 1947 when the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment held forth.

Citizens say many problems around Benning and Columbus are attendant to any Army post area, but that civilian police brutalities are inexcusable. They ask a solution to the police-soldier feuds, fearing that the riots of 1948 and April 30 will seem mild in comparison to a large-scale disturbance.

FRUIT OF NEAR-RIOT IN GEORGIA:

4 Benning Gls Given 7 Years by Court Martial

Agreed - American Sat. 8-11-51

FORT BENNING, Ga. — Convicted on charges of throwing hand grenades at a police car May 20 when Columbus policemen went on a rampage, precipitating a near-riot there, four soldiers were sentenced to serve seven years at hard labor by a court martial here last week.

The soldiers are Pfc. Luther Smith, 21, Columbus, Miss.; Pvt. David L. Freeman, 19, Chicago; Eddie Johnson, 19, St. Louis, and Paul L. Newman, 25, Chicago. Each drew a recommended sentence of seven years at hard labor from the eight-man court martial sitting here.

The military court recommended also that the men be given dishonorable discharges from the Army, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances now due or to become due.

Convicted on 2 Counts

Each of the soldiers was convicted on two counts, conspiring to destroy private property (agreeing to throw the grenades) and breach of the peace. All were members of the Third Battalion, 22nd Infantry Regiment, Fourth Division, at the time of the disturbance.

Although the combined maximum sentences on the two counts total 15 years for each man, under courts martial procedure it is possible that the recommended period of confinement will be later reduced.

The grenade throwing incident followed an allegedly unwarranted attack by Columbus police on a group of soldiers and civilians at the Mayfair Grill on Seventh Ave. in Columbus on May 20, the grenades reportedly being tossed by the soldiers in retaliation.

Benning where the soldiers had been stationed as members of the Fourth Division.

Convicted of conspiring to destroy private property by throwing hand grenades and breach of peace were:

Pfc. Luther Smith, 21, Columbus, Miss.; Pvt. Paul L. Newman, 25, and Pvt. David L. Freeman, 19, of Chicago, and Pvt. Eddie Johnson, 19, of St. Louis.

A near-riot resulted from the throwing of hand grenades. Soldiers and Negro civilians were beaten and run out of business establishments which were then ordered closed.

Appeal of decisions against the soldiers is automatic.

Four Gls Get Seven Years

COLUMBUS, Ga. — Four soldiers, accused of throwing hand grenades at a Columbus police car May 20, were sentenced last week to serve seven years in prison.

The sentences were given at a general court martial at Fort

Five Soldiers, Two Police Officers Receive Injuries

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (SNS) — A major disturbance involving white civilian policemen and Negro soldiers occurred Monday night and resulted in the injury and arrest of five soldiers and the injury of two police officers.

The immediate origin of the disturbance was, according to Columbus Police Captain J. D. Armstrong, a fight between soldiers in a soft-drink establishment which he was called by the management to quell.

On the other hand, it was hinted by residents that the fracas was "really" based on a fight a week earlier between a policeman and a Negro soldier, and that this more recent affray was in the nature of a reprisal.

It was later established that after Captain Armstrong and his contingent of policemen left the establishment, a hand grenade of undetermined make, exploded behind a squad car.

Although no one was injured, flying fragments of the grenade of cement chips from the sidewalk broke one window in the patrol vehicle. Two other cars were damaged slightly.

An alarm was then sent out for the Fort Benning Military Police and more civilian patrolmen to help control the disturbance. Upon their arrival, they began evacuating and closing all business establishments in the vicinity.

It was alleged by several of the patrons that was in the places being evacuated that the police were indiscriminately brutal in their methods. They referred to obscene language and the fact that both men and women were struck with black-jack complaint was strengthened by the fact that several persons, all Negroes, were treated for scalp lacerations at the City Hospital. They included a civilian woman, a civilian man and several soldiers.

Treated for finger lacerations were Patrolmen F. E. Taft and D. Quattlebaum. It was not revealed how these injuries were gotten.

Captain Armstrong indicated that he had a hint of the trouble brewing. He stated that he had heard a rumor to the effect that Negro soldiers "planned to take over this section of the town."

Five Negro soldiers were held at the end of the disturbance. Pvs. Bennie Jackson, 23, and William E. Harris, 19, were booked by civilian authorities on the charge of disorderly conduct. Three others were held for investigation without charges.

Toss Grenade As Soldiers Battle Cops

COLUMBUS, Ga.—A violent racial disturbance resulted last week when white officers were called to break up a fight among Negro soldiers from nearby Ft. Benning. Several persons were injured in the melee.

According to Police Capt. J. D. Armstrong, officers witnessed a fracas in a beer parlor here and were leaving when someone threw a "hand grenade" under a patrol car. Glass was shattered and two autos damaged but no one was injured.

Observers said the policemen rushed back into the tavern and began "black-jacking soldiers, civilians and even women."

Ft. Benning MPs answered a call for help and all business establishments in the vicinity were shut tight.

Five soldiers were placed under arrest but only two names were released — Pvs. Bennie Jackson, 23, and William E. Harris, 19.

5 Negro Gls Freed in Riot

COLUMBUS, Ga. — Maj. Gen. John H. Church, former commander of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division in Korea and now post commander at Fort Benning, has ordered five Negro soldiers freed for reportedly throwing a hand grenade under a police car last week, setting off a riot here in which police beat soldiers and civilians.

Soldiers- Ft. Benning, Ga.
(Columbus, Ga.)

Reports Probe Underway To Clarify "Riot" In Columbus

COLUMBUS, Ga.—(SNS)—Frank A. Philips Jr., of the Board of Public Safety, told a group of Negro citizens this week that the board is already at work to clarify the recent situation that started after a brawl between policemen and Negro soldiers from Fort Benning.

The statement came as a pledge of a program of greater security for all citizens by Mr. Philips who was confronted this week by a committee of Columbus colored citizens.

The statement came as a pledge street and Fifth Avenue, when a of a program of greater security for grenade was thrown and a near riot all citizens by Mr. Philips who was resulted.

confronted this week by a committee of Columbus colored citizens. Each citizen present was given a chance to speak, and many did. The

The citizens group consisted of Rev. T. W. Smith said that Negroes were almost afraid to call an officer. He added they come as slave drivers, not as peace officers. And he concluded by saying, "They've got to knock somebody down. If this isn't barbarism, I don't know what is."

Other citizens cited instances of mistreatment including a case where a well known Negro woman was insulted, cursed and slapped, by a policeman. There was another instance when a Negro druggist was threatened with bodily harm.

The group emphasized that the committee was the law, and not the Negro citizens, who sternly protested alleged police violence and requested a fair and impartial investigation by a group including white and Negro citizens as well military representatives from Fort Benning.

Mr. Philips told the group in rebuttal that the board is already at work to "clarify the situation so that we can all live as we're supposed to." He added that one of the reasons for creating the post of public safety director was to get the facts concerning such things. Mr. Philips also said that safety board members themselves are studying methods to bring about better administration of police affairs.

During the meeting was revealed that this was not the first such disturbance in Columbus. Although the charge was termed "inflammatory" by Public Safety Director Thomas A. Erwin, E. E. Farley said that "Several years ago, the police raided Negro sections beating people promiscuously."

Farley exclaimed "Get us straight. We feel that any law breaker should be punished. But we don't feel a police officer should be both judge and jury."

The protest was set off by the April 30 disturbance at Elg

Tired of Beatings

Eight Gls Jailed For Defying Cops

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Fort Benning authorities announced Friday that eight Negro soldiers have been arrested in connection with the tossing of hand grenades at city policemen the previous Sunday.

This was the latest episode in continued feuds between Columbus police and Benning soldiers, many of whom were beaten along with civilians recently in near-riots.

According to Benning PIO, three grenades were used in the latest flareup. The eight arrested soldiers were not identified, but seven are members of the Twenty-second Infantry Regiment, Fourth Division and the other is from the student bridge at

PROBE CONTINUED

An investigation into the grenade-throwing incident was still under way Saturday. The probe was to determine whether the soldiers will be tried in a civil or military court.

Previously, in most cases civil courts have handled Benning soldiers virtually without interference from post officials, according to citizens' reports.

Columbus citizens have registered a major complaint with authorities over the handling of the

April 30 near-riot in which soldiers and civilians were beaten and Negro businesses closed.

Brutalities Reported in Columbus, Ga.

By WILLIAM A. FOWLES

(Courier Staff Correspondent)

COLUMBUS, Ga.—The lid blew off in this Army camp town last week.

An old feud between Negro soldiers and white policemen, who reportedly have "full authority" in handling black troops inside Columbus, flared on Army pay night and left a riot of wide proportions in its wake.

A hand grenade explosion, which tore a hole in a departing police car and dislodged sidewalk concrete, started a chain of beatings and brutalities that involved not only soldiers and inside the principal clubs of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Avenue areas, but extended a mile away in residential areas.

The night of terror saw scores of soldiers and civilians beaten over the head and upper body, apparently by police bent on teaching them "a lesson," to use the words of a citizen-spokesman.

COURIER ALERTED

The Courier had been warned a week previously that something was going to happen in Columbus. An anonymous letter had stated:

"Soldiers are being beaten, their money taken, and they are jailed and fined—sometimes warned to stay out of town—all this by the police of that city.

"We do not appreciate this after fighting in Korea. Why isn't the city 'off-limits'? Why are we being sent here?"

The letter was signed by "A Soldier—veteran of World War II and Korea."

THE LIDS BLOWS

Well, last week the lid blew off and Negro citizens were aroused, not only because the soldiers were not protected in

Up and down Sixth and Eighth Streets, the police reportedly visited every club, restaurant and beer parlor—including Club 746, Club Mayfair, Club Regal and the Top Hat—and the treatment and brutality was applied allegedly in the same manner.

"You black b-----ds, get out of here!" occupants were told.

EPITHETS, TERROR

Up and down the streets in the neighborhood, and blocks away at the Warren Williams Apartments epithets and warnings were hurled and the citizens terrorized, they told this correspondent. Persons cooling off on their porches were told to get inside.

A few of the bloodied sought refuge on the porch of the Ninth Street YMCA. The stains were still there hours later. At the Top Tat, there was blood in a plate of chicken and rice and on a table where a male civilian and his escort were dining.

For four hours the scurrying and the running kept up, until the situation was declared under control.

Although City Hospital listed

only nine persons as treated for head lacerations during and after the disturbance, there were indications that many more required medical treatment and attention. Two patrolmen were treated for finger lacerations.

Both Negro men and women required treatment of scalp lacerations. Some were said to have been kicked.

SOLDIERS ARRESTED

Five soldiers were arrested on open charges, three of them held incommunicado and their identities unrevealed. The disturbance had brought a few military policemen to the scene, but Columbus police had full charge of the men placed under arrest.

Fort Benning's Public Relations office "explained" that the "good relations" between the fort and the city of Columbus could not be impaired by insisting upon interference in "city cases."

The next day after the rioting, prominent Negro leaders, led by militant Dr. T. H. Brewer (his committees won cases against the white primary and teachers' salary inequality) met in protest.

A resolution committee was appointed to file protests to Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath, to the NAACP, to the Defense Chiefs of Staff and to the Fort Be-

ning Commandant, Lieut. Gen. Church, among other officials. The drafted resolutions protested alleged brutality to Negro soldiers by Columbus and Phenix City police, and hit the wave of terrorism involving the military and civilians in Negro areas.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

The committee appointed to draft the resolutions included the Revs. C. W. McQueen and A. Oliver; Warrant Officer Nichols (retired), Dr. E. V. Miller and E. E. Farley, real estate man.

Another committee called on the Benning Provost Marshal. It contended that not enough Negro MPs policed the area, including the USO, where hundreds of soldiers enjoy recreation on holidays, off-duty leaves and over the week-ends.

Many conclusions to the fact of angles involved resulted from an on-the-spot check of Columbus and Fort Benning:

DEPARTMENT WARNED

1. The reportedly, extremely brutal beating of a Negro soldier at a club two nights before the riot must have had some bearing on the Monday night explosion. The police department said it had been warned that the soldiers planned to march on the city in reprisal.

2. Virtually every soldier, talked to "freely," had a condemning word to say about police brutality in Columbus. Many were of the opinion that Negroes could be moved out of Fort Benning and Columbus, because they "haven't a chance against the police." They contend that when they fall into police hands, they are rushed to jail, tried and often convicted without any military interference, although they are part of the U. S. Army in this period of war preparations and emergency.

3. The paratroopers, usually high-spirited and exceptionally well-trained to fear nothing, as well as soldiers returned from the fighting front, apparently resent the jim-crow tactics and handling by policemen whom they do not regard as efficient officers and protectors of all.

4. More Negro MP's are needed to walk and patrol the area, and Negro civilian police, a long-talked-about proposition, would be a welcome supplement to good relations and conduct in Columbus. That is the opinion of scores of interviewed leaders.

MAYOR'S STATEMENT

Mayor B. F. Register termed as "all rumors" the reports that men and women had been brutalized in the Monday night disturbance. He said further there was "no substantiation nor confirmation" of the reports the Courier had heard. Further, the Mayor said his administration pledged a square deal for all.

Upon closer questioning, he stated that it was his opinion the police had used the "necessary measures" to put down the disturbance, that he had heard the explosion himself.

City Commissioner J. A. Hayney said that Council had not heard a thing of brutalities and terrorism and that he had been busy "building a house."

TAKE ARMSTRONG REPORT

Other city commissioners and Safety Director Tom Ervin were not reached for comment, and there was no official word from the office of Police Chief John Newberry. Officials contacted apparently were taking as the last word the report of Captain Armstrong on the disturbance and condoning the methods employed in evacuating the Negro business area.

There was no official announcement from the office of Lieutenant General Church, commandant at the Fort. Lieut. Col. Wesley H. Burr, of the public relations office, said the disturbance was being investigated. Colonel Burr said General Church "wants fair treatment of all soldiers at all times" and that the disturbance was "a matter of concern to the General." Local report is that General Church has emptied the jails and prisons of many soldiers convicted of small offenses.

The PRO head confirmed that relations between the Fort and Columbus were "settled through established community channels." He admitted no Negro had ever been considered for membership on the Citizens and Welfare Committee which includes top Benning brass, the Mayors, Chamber of Commerce directors and ministerial alliance heads of Columbus and Phenix City. Colonel Burr said there had been complaints that civilian police were "unduly on the lookout for military personnel."

(Many Negro citizens expressed the opinion that top officials at Benning usually succumb to the ways, customs and

feuds, fearing that the riots of 1948 and April 30 will seem mild in comparison to a large-scale disturbance.

cal units, but there has been no large Negro unit there since 1947 when the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment held forth.

Fort Benning itself is an Army efficiency dream, reputedly the largest installation of its kind in the world. There are lights and shades in integration. One battalion in the Fourth Division is Negro, while there are service and quartermaster companies scattered throughout. There are integrated personnel in non-tactical

thought of Columbus, which is reported to be in a Klan belt of the Georgia-Alabama border. If the top Army brass does not marry into Columbus families, it is wined and barbecued into Columbus ways of dealing with the Negro, the citizens pointed out.)

Citizens say many problems around Benning and Columbus are attendant to any Army post area, but that civilian police brutalities are inexcusable. They ask a solution to the police-soldier

LARGEST INSTALLATION

Marines Almost Start Race Riot In Virginia

YORKTOWN, Va.—(A N P)— A race riot was averted in a Negro settlement near here last week when residents, white and Negro, kept cool as a group of Marines invaded the settlement. Enforcement officers said the Marines raised a ruckus in the village after the wife of one of them reported she had been insulted by a Negro man.

The nature of the insult was not immediately explained. The Marines upset by the woman's report were from the Navy Mine Depot. The men rushed a store at Lackley near the base and about four miles northwest of here, and caused some damage. One shot was fired, but none was reported injured.

The Navy issued a statement and said the area which the Marines visited was out of bounds the night after the trouble. The restrictions were only temporary, however.

York Sheriff A. S. White and Special Officer R. M. Goode said about 40 Marines invaded the restaurant and broke open a case of ketchup. They threw the bottles about, and one bottle broke a window in a nearby residence. Later the men took off their belts and wielded them about like whips, but there was no report that anyone was struck. Then a shot was fired, and officers from the installation ordered the men back to the depot.

The Navy said the shot was fired by a civilian, but the sheriff did not say who fired the shot.

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Va. Marines Itch for Fight

Cyng American
Riot Just Averted;
Ruffians Raid Store

YORKTOWN, Va. (ANP) — A race riot was averted in a settlement near here last week when residents, remained calm as a group of Marines invaded the area. Enforcement officers said the Marines raised a ruckus in the village after the wife of one of them reported she had been insulted by a colored man.

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Flying Ketchup Bottles

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Yorktown, Va.

Riot Averted As Marines Invade Area

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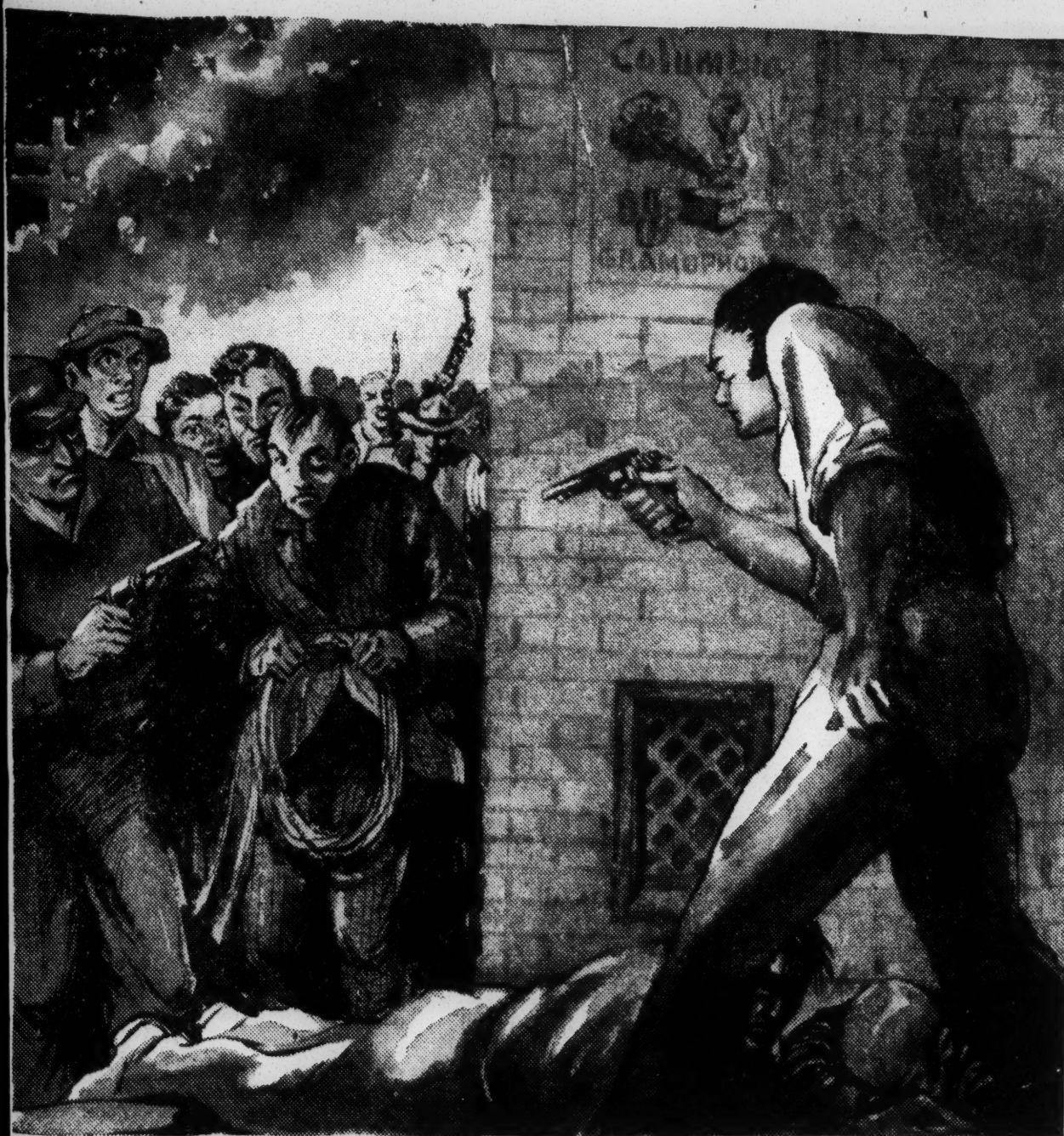
Enforcement officers said the Marines raised a ruckus in the village after the wife of one of them reported she had been insulted by a Negro man.

The nature of the insult was

KNOW YOUR GEORGIA

by C. J. Holleran

crazed mobs, but without terrible slaughter, it was impossible. The days were calm and quiet, but the nights were a roaring, blazing hell to the law-abiding people of both races. The illustration shows an actual event of that mad period. A white man is defying the mob in an attempt to save the lives of two of his Negro employees who, though innocent of any crime, were mercilessly shot down.



Constitution
Wed. 4-11-51

The Riot of 1906

Probably Atlanta's most tragic period was the four bitter days in September, 1906, when hatred and death rode rampant through the normally quiet, peace-loving city to leave the better element of the population stunned and unbelieving that such a thing could happen here. Following a series of attacks on white women by Negroes, tension had grown to an extremely dangerous point when, on Saturday night September 22, The Atlanta News issued an extra with screaming headlines telling of a new outrage. A mob began to form and by

9:30 p. m. invaded Five Points on its way to the East Side Negro section. A colored drayman, unaware of the trouble, drove into Marietta Street from Broad and was pulled from his wagon. He was killed and the body thrown into the gutter. The mob now numbered more than a thousand men, and having tasted blood, roared into the Negro district, killing, wounding and burning as it went. Other mobs formed in various sections of the city and took up the work of destruction. Gov. Terrell called out the militia who, with the police and firemen, did everything they could to handle the blood-